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WITH A SUPPLEMENT, } STAMPED, 6D.
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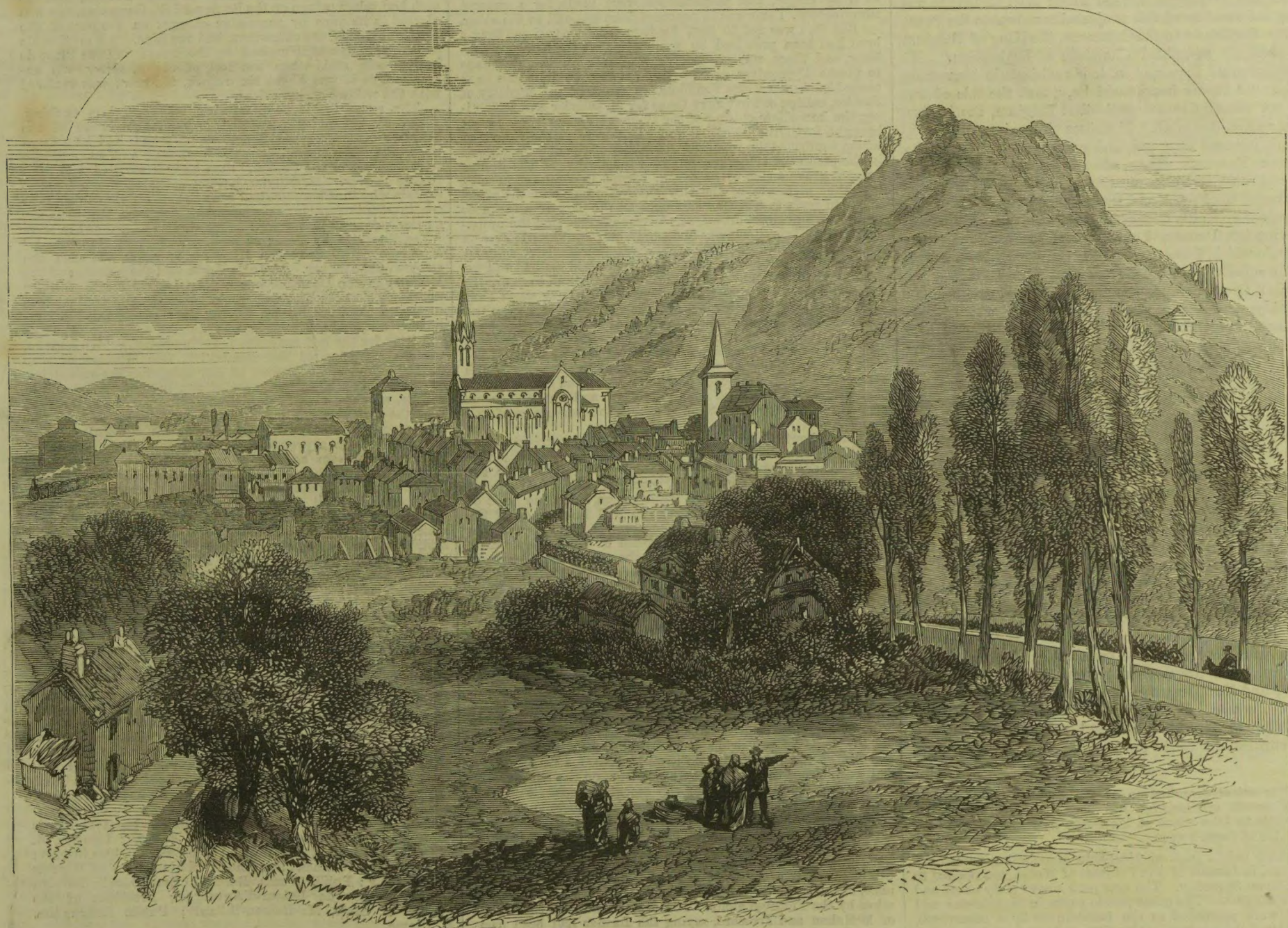
THE SECURITY OF BELGIUM.

Amid the extensive and rapid changes which the Franco-Prussian war has produced or indicated during the past week, the British public will not regret to be informed that the neutrality of Belgium, through the intervention of British diplomacy, has been effectually secured. Sound policy, as well as fidelity to treaty engagements, bound us, in the judgment of both Government and people, to prevent, if possible, the exposure of the kingdom of Belgium to the iron hand of military rapacity. No doubt it was deemed, and justly deemed, a grave misfortune for England to have become responsible for certain arrangements on the Continent, which responsibility, under circumstances very easily foreseen—and, in the project of treaty recently brought to light, distinctly foreshadowed—would task her strength to the very utmost to discharge. Nevertheless, a

question affecting the national honour, even if it did not affect the national interests, could hardly, in any case, be set aside without exciting the deep indignation of the British Legislature. Last week a general feeling pervaded the country that Ministers were looking out for an opportunity of evading obligations they regarded as at once onerous and perilous. This week the prospect is brighter in every respect. The honour of the nation has been fully maintained, the reputation of the Government has been raised even beyond what it was before, and the neutrality of Belgium has been rendered as secure as statesman-like prevision could render it.

In the earlier part of the present week Ministers frankly communicated to both Houses of Parliament what they had endeavoured to do, and what they had actually done, with a view to carry into effect the Treaty of 1839—so far, at least, as it imposed

international obligations upon the United Kingdom. At the opening of the Franco-Prussian contest they recognised at once the extreme undesirableness of allowing the question to remain in a state of quiescence. But they were resolved that whatever action they might see fit to take in regard to it, should be dignified, firm, and, at the same time, courteous. They objected to a bare declaration of their intention to resist by force of arms any violation, by either of the belligerent Powers, of the neutrality of Belgium, because they believed that it would assume the appearance of a threat, that it would give to the policy of the British Government an appearance of isolation, and, above all, that it was a course not very well calculated to prevent the result which it would have been made for the purpose of avoiding. Under the influence of these considerations, the Cabinet has taken almost the only prudent step which remained open to it.



THE WAR: FORBACH, ON THE FRENCH FRONTIER.
SEE PAGE 173.

Both France and Prussia had given to England, as well as to Belgium, explicit assurances that neither of them would violate the territory, or strike a blow at the independence, of the Belgian people, unless such an injury had been previously inflicted by the other belligerent. The reservation, in each case, opened a door for the justifiable employment of diplomatic effort. We need hardly detain our readers by laying before them in detail the proceedings taken to obtain from France and Prussia those stipulations which would give to their simple assurances the force of public law. Neither of the great Powers dissented from the proposition submitted to it by her Majesty's Government. Austria and Russia have expressed entire approbation of the mode in which the Cabinet at London proposes to solve the question of Belgian neutrality, though it is uncertain whether they will see fit to place themselves in precisely the same relation to Belgium, and to each other, for a limited period, as Great Britain has done. The terms of the engagement are to the following effect. Great Britain enters into a special contract with each of the belligerents that if the armies of either of them should, in the course of the operations of the war, violate the neutrality of Belgium, guaranteed by the Treaty of 1839, she will co-operate with the other belligerent in the defence of that neutrality by arms. She will not change her present attitude in regard to the war now being waged between France and Prussia, but will strictly limit the employment of her force to the maintenance intact of Belgium's neutral position. The engagement will terminate of itself twelve months after the close of the war, when all the Powers will fall back upon the more general provisions of the Treaty of 1839.

The worth of this diplomatic understanding is that it covers the whole ground which our national honour was previously pledged to see covered, but not an inch beyond it. France spontaneously assured us that she would not set foot on Belgian territory unless Prussia should first be guilty of the trespass. "In that case," says England, "let France and the United Kingdom stand pledged to one another to unite their arms in driving out the intruder." And so with Prussia, *mutatis mutandis*. Thus to whichever of the belligerents a temptation should at any time present itself during the war to use Belgian territory for its own purposes, there would also come the counteractive consideration that to achieve his object he would have to face the united opposition of three Powers—Belgium, England, and either France or Prussia, as the case might be. Such a prospect neither France nor Prussia, until driven to take counsel of desperation, is likely to contemplate as one to be courted.

On the very same day on which Earl Granville was giving information of this projected covenant to the Peers, and Mr. Gladstone to the Commons, the King of Belgium addressed his assembled Chambers of Legislation. No Sovereign could have spoken to his subjects in tones more manly. "I have a hope," said he, "that the tide of war will not ensanguine our soil—that Belgium, inoffensive, and a well-wisher of all, will not see violated the neutrality which is imposed upon her, and guaranteed by each of the five great Powers." Then, after a not less graceful than politic allusion to the assurances he had received from the Emperor of the French and the King of Prussia, he added, "Among the friendly demonstrations which I have received from foreign Powers, I am pleased to mention with a gratitude which, I am sure, all the country will share with me, the solicitude of the Government of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, for the interests of the Belgian neutrality, and the generous support with which those sentiments were received in the Parliament, and also by public opinion in England." "Long live independent Belgium; may God watch over and protect her rights!" These are the stirring words in which the King concluded his speech to the Chambers. We echo them in hope. Those rights, we are fully satisfied, will be protected—not the less sedulously because intriguing diplomats have attempted to deal with them as things to be chaffered away in an underhand bargain. Our country has taken a noble revenge for having been contemptuously overlooked in the *Projet de Traité* of M. Benedetti and Count Bismarck. It has politely invited both the Powers represented by these gentlemen to contract a new and far more effectual engagement to defend Belgian neutrality; and has done this in a manner, and under conditions, which have compelled a ready show of assent. Parliament may now go to the moors, the coasts, or abroad, without much anxiety as to what will be done with the honour and interests of England during the recess. The Government has quietly earned its hearty thanks; and Earl Granville has commenced his new presidency over the Foreign Office with an achievement which, alike in purpose, plan, and practical accomplishment, entitles him to the gratitude of the English people.

The practical examination of workmen and students for the Whitworth scholarships has been fixed by Sir Joseph Whitworth to take place at his works at Manchester on the 30th inst. and Sept. 1 next.

The new public park at Moss-side, Manchester, named the Alexandra, in honour of the Princess of Wales, was opened to the public on Saturday. The new park covers sixty acres, and has cost £60,000. The other public parks in Manchester and Salford were presented to the inhabitants by a committee, which raised the necessary subscriptions in one year, and completed their gift in another. The new park is the first in Manchester of which the expense is defrayed out of the municipal funds.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 11.

In its jubulations of a week ago Paris little suspected the volcano it was dancing on, little thought of the eruption that was so imminent. The series of brilliant victories achieved by the Prussians have not only sunk the Saarbrück affair, where the Prince Imperial received his "baptism of fire," into utter insignificance, and put an end for a time to the capers of the Parisians, but have overthrown the Ministry, destroyed the military prestige of Napoleon III., and even imperilled the existence of the Empire.

Frenchmen cannot bear national reverses, at any rate with fortitude; and as there was nothing but bad news from the seat of war the authorities seem to have thought it prudent to furnish them with as little of this as possible. The evening papers of Friday last published a bald official telegram regarding the attack on Weissenburg which, in spite of its reticence, admitted that the French arms had sustained quite a sufficient defeat—a General killed and a cannon taken, for instance—to suddenly damp the national ardour and render the Parisians excited and irritable. A couple of unfortunate money-changers with German names, though of French and Belgian origin, had their shops attacked and their windows broken—the one for having made some unguarded remark on the success achieved by Prussia; the other because he was believed to be engaged in supplying specie to the enemy. The police had seized an immense amount of specie at the railway station the evening before. As the first happened to be the appointed money-changer to the Russian Embassy he had the Imperial arms displayed outside his shop; the mob, however, unlearned in heraldry, were ignorant of the difference between the Russian and Prussian spread-eagles, and were about to destroy the objectionable emblem, when a national guard saved the armorial bearings of Russia from insult by pointing out to them their mistake. The police took both establishments under their protection, and affixed a large notice above the one at the corner of the Rue Richelieu announcing that the house was French, and not Prussian. Nevertheless, the proprietors of both preferred to shut up shop rather than run the risk of having their premises sacked the next time a Prussian victory chanced to inflame the popular mind.

On Saturday the general gloom was dissipated, as if by enchantment. Some individual, it seems, read a pretended telegram at the Bourse announcing the taking of Landau and the capture of five-and-twenty thousand Prussians, among whom was the Crown Prince, by Marshal M'Mahon. Strange to say, without any kind of confirmation, this intelligence was accredited for something like a couple of hours, during which time it spread like wildfire all over Paris, throwing it into a perfect state of delirium. Capoul, the famous tenor, being encountered on the Place de la Bourse, was hoisted on to the top of an omnibus, and there compelled to sing the "Marseillaise." Madame Sasse, too, had her carriage stopped on the Boulevards, and was not allowed to proceed until she had favoured the assembled crowds with a similar performance. It was the same with other less-distinguished singers in different parts of the capital. Thousands of flags were suddenly seen to wave from the balconies of the houses as if by magic, and preparations were made for a general illumination. Paris was in raptures from one end to the other.

But this was not to last, for it gradually oozed out that a hoax had been practised by some disreputable Bourse speculator, and there was no victory whatever for the Parisians to plume themselves upon. Straightway, an immense mob assembled in the Place Vendôme, in front of the Ministry of Justice, calling out in angry tones for M. Ollivier and demanding the immediate closing of the Bourse. Their repeated cries brought forth the Minister and his secretary, the former of whom confirmed the report of the falsity of the news contained in the pretended telegram, but said the closing of the Bourse was too grave a step to be taken, except in conjunction with the other members of the Government. Later in the afternoon, in reply to a second summons on the part of a far more numerous and angry crowd, M. Ollivier asserted that the propagator of the false news was in custody, and would be dealt with by the authorities. Shortly afterwards the Ministry issued a proclamation reiterating what M. Ollivier had stated, and exhorting the Parisians to be calm and patient, and to maintain order—advice they were hardly disposed to follow when they learnt from the evening papers, the rush for which was tremendous, that the only despatch received during the day from the head-quarters of the army, while asserting that Marshal M'Mahon occupied a good position, stated that he had not had time to forward any report; intelligence of a character which everyone felt only foreboded bad news, which the authorities at that moment dared not make public; and the telegrams arriving in the course of Sunday proved the correctness of this surmise.

Throughout the whole of Saturday evening unbroken lines of vehicles circulated up and down the boulevards, of which the foot-pavements were well-nigh impassable, owing to the immense crowds of pedestrians, many of whom had flocked there to learn the latest news, while others, including most of the occupants of the carriages, who had heard only of the great victory over the Prussians, and not a word of the contradiction of it, had evidently strolled in from the suburbs, expecting to find the entire line of the boulevards decorated with flags and brilliant with myriads of Chinese lanterns. Detached crowds collected at various points of the new Place de l'Opéra and other open spaces, among whom the wildest rumours circulated; at one moment of some victory, such as the retaking of Weissenburg, at another of some new defeat. Noisy mobs of men and boys, with the customary tricolour flag at their head, perambulated the boulevards, singing the wearying "Marseillaise," and occasionally diverging from their course to visit the Ministries of Justice or of the Interior and demand news from the seat of war. These proceedings seem to have lasted far into the night, and long before sunrise on Sunday morning excited bands visited the newspaper offices in the hope of procuring some intelligence; but the conductors of the papers had no news to give, for the telegraph had been closed to all their correspondents on the frontier.

Sunday opened gloomily; the morning papers came out with the intelligence that General Frossard had been engaged with the Prussians and forced to retreat, and an hour or two later a despatch was posted up at the Ministry of the Interior announcing that Marshal M'Mahon had also lost a battle, and his communications with head-quarters had been interrupted. Simultaneously a couple of proclamations made their appearance, one signed by the Empress and all the Ministers, the other by the Empress alone. The first announced the defeat of M'Mahon and Frossard, saying the former had been compelled to retreat behind his first line, convoked the Senate and the Corps Législatif, and placed Paris in a state of siege. The second invited the people to be firm under the reverse that had been sustained, and announced that the Empress had

come and placed herself in their midst. It was subsequently announced that the Council of Ministers who had called the Presidents of the Senate and the Corps Législatif to assist at their deliberations, were sitting *en permanence*. Altogether, the situation was about as gloomy as it well could be, and, naturally enough, the habitual Sunday gaiety of the Parisians had totally disappeared. In the evening the boulevards were again densely crowded, and bands promenaded up and down, shouting out "Olivier!" to the air of "Des Lampions," and calling aloud under the windows of the Ministry of the Interior to be furnished with chapeaux. To clear the Rue de la Paix and the Places de l'Opéra and Vendôme a squadron of cuirassiers and several companies of the Garde de Paris were called into requisition, the latter of whom charged with their bayonets, terrifying the passing promenaders, but, fortunately, doing them no injury.

On Tuesday the papers published the German telegrams (translated from the *Times*) descriptive of the late engagements, from which the Parisians learnt that the Prussians had captured upwards of 4000 prisoners, thirty cannon, six mitrailleuses, and a couple of eagles. Reports were, moreover, flying about, on the strength of an official despatch (subsequently contradicted), that the Prussians had passed the Rhine at Colmar, whereupon Paris gave itself up for lost. Active steps were at once taken for putting the fortifications in a state of perfect defence, the stationary National Guards were called upon to inscribe themselves at the mairies of their respective arrondissements, and the Republican journals called for the arming of the adult population *en masse*. The Bourse was occupied during the day by a strong picket of National Guards, and closed an hour before the usual time. Spite of the state of siege, which forbids all assemblages, considerable crowds of people congregated at all the angles of the boulevards to discuss the situation, and were hardly interfered with by the police. In the evening there were the usual demonstrations on the principal boulevards, and a troop of cuirassiers, on their way to their accustomed post in the Place Vendôme, were assailed with loud cries of "À la Frontière!"

On Tuesday the Chambers assembled. Long before noon a dense crowd thronged the quay in front of the palace of the Corps Législatif, the court of which was occupied by troops of the Line and several companies of the National Guard. The Ministers, on their arrival, were received with shouts of "Vive Rochefort!" "Des armes!" "À bas les Ministres!" M. Jules Ferry, who was also greeted with cries of "Vive Rochefort!" made an attempt to address the crowd; but, failing to secure a hearing, he went through a piece of pantomime. Seizing the hand of a national guard, he gave the mob to understand that this force sympathised with the people, a proceeding which was loudly applauded—the National Guards waving their shakos on the ends of their muskets. On the arrival of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, commandant of the army of Paris, in full uniform, he appears to have been mistaken for General Changarnier, for he was welcomed with shouts of "Vive Changarnier!" "Vive Rochefort!" "À la Frontière!" He, however, soon convinced the mob of their mistake, for he ordered the drums to beat and summons to be made to the crowd to retire, which they did before the bayonets of the troops of the Line; to advance again, however, at the first opportunity. Detachments of cuirassiers and mounted Gardes de Paris now arrived and charged the crowd until a large space was cleared, which was immediately occupied by some troops of the Line and three companies of marines. Finding that the mob had taken refuge on the Boulevard St. Germaine, this was cleared in its turn by successive charges on the part of the National Guard, the cuirassiers, and the Line. A considerable assemblage was still massed on the quays and the Place de la Concorde, and, when the fall of the Ministry was announced, as it was about six o'clock, the news was received with the wildest acclamations.

The scene inside the Chamber was not less exciting. When M. Schneider proceeded to read the decrees of the Emperor convoking the Chambers, no sooner had he uttered the words, "Napoleon, by the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French," than he was assailed with cries to pass it over. M. Ollivier, having mounted the tribune to explain why the Chambers had been convoked, was subjected to continual interruptions throughout his discourse. One member, on the valour of the troops being alluded to, chimed in with "Yes, lions led by asses; as was remarked by Napoleon I." M. Arago called upon the Ministers to retire, and then the army would conquer. M. Jules Favre said the presence of the Ministry in the Chamber was a disgrace. When M. Ollivier remarked that the Chamber would be wanting in its duty if it supported the Government, having the smallest want of confidence in it, and said that he was probably addressing them as Minister for the last time, the Left shouted out, "We hope so, for the salvation of the country!" The Minister of War having introduced a project of law ordaining the embodying of all citizens of thirty years of age in a National Garde Mobile, with the view of incorporating the Garde Mobile itself with the regular army, and requiring all conscripts of the present year to serve without being drawn, M. Jules Favre brought forward a proposition for the immediate arming of all French citizens and the appointment of a committee of fifteen deputies to be charged with repelling the invasion. In the course of his speech he observed, the Emperor had shown his incapacity and ought to return to Paris, and that it was necessary the army should have another chief; which brought up M. Granier de Cassagnac, who said, were he a member of the Government, he would leave the members of the Left to be dealt with by a council of war, an observation which created considerable disturbance, and brought M. Jules Simon on to the floor of the Chamber, exclaiming, "We are prepared; shoot us!" Other members followed him, and a violent altercation ensued between them and certain members of the Government, whom they accused of having insulted them by laughing and other offensive gestures. The President thereupon put on his hat and declared the sitting suspended. Eventually, after considerable discussion, a motion proposed by Clement Duvernois was agreed to, to the effect that the Chamber, deciding to support a Cabinet capable of providing for the defence of the country, passes to the order of the day. This motion was carried with only six dissentients, whereupon the Ministry, after a short adjournment of the Chamber, announced that their resignation had been accepted by the Empress, and that General Count de Palikao was charged with the formation of a new Cabinet.

The list of the new Ministry, made public the next day, is as follows:—War, General Count de Palikao; Interior, M. Chevreau; Finance, M. Magne; Justice, M. Grandperré; Commerce, M. Clément Duvernois; Marine, Admiral Rigault de Genouilly; Public Works, Baron Jérôme David; Foreign Affairs, Prince de Latour-d'Auvergne; President of the Council of State, M. Busson-Billault; Public Instruction, M. Brame.

The trial at Blois of the persons engaged in the alleged conspiracy against the Emperor's life has terminated. Mégy, the leader of the movement, and Beaury, the man who was specially charged with the assassination of the Emperor, were

each condemned to twenty years' imprisonment—hard labour being added in the case of Mégy. Many of the prisoners were acquitted, and others sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Verdier was acquitted, having given evidence for the Government.

BELGIUM.

In opening the Chambers, on Monday, the King spoke of the assurances his Government had received from France and Prussia that the neutrality of Belgium would be respected; and his Majesty also acknowledged the generous solicitude of the English Government and people on behalf of his kingdom. Belgium, on her part, he said, would not forget what she owed to others, nor, if attacked, what she owed to herself.

ITALY.

The Senate last week almost unanimously adopted an order of the day approving the proposed armaments, accepting the declarations of the Government, and expressing confidence in the Ministers that they will energetically preserve public order, and prevent all that might affect the liberty of action reserved to the Government.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs states that the policy of Italy will consist in maintaining an "attentive neutrality." With regard to Rome, he stated that France had spontaneously returned to the September Convention, and the Government would take the question into its own hands.

Advices from Rome state that the evacuation of the Papal territory by the French troops is complete, and that General Dumont has handed over thirty-five mortars and 15,000 shells to the Pope. Desertions from the Antibes Legion are more numerous than ever.

AMERICA.

The Department of Agriculture estimates, from partial reports received from all the States, that the American cotton crop this year will amount to 3,000,000 bales.

The elections in North Carolina, on Thursday week, passed off quietly, and show large Democratic gains.

The *New York Tribune* states that Mr. Frelinghuysen accepts the British mission.

CANADA.

The special correspondents of the Toronto papers with the Red River expedition announce that all was going well up to July 28. Steady progress was being made, without accident.

AUSTRALIA.

By telegraph from Bombay we learn that advices received there from Melbourne announce that the Victoria Parliament has been prorogued, having during the Session abolished all State aid to religion. The intercolonial conference has ended, but its results had been unimportant. A great intercolonial exhibition is preparing at Sydney. From Queensland we hear that the Ministry has been defeated, and the Legislative Assembly has in consequence been dissolved.

THE WAR.

Continuing our weekly narrative of the current events of the war between France and Germany, we now refer to a Map of the country where the military operations to be related have been actually going on since the latest reports noticed in our last publication. This Map, which comprises but a small portion of the territories of Eastern France and Western Germany shown in the large Map given as a special supplement to our last week's Number, will be found quite sufficient for the topography of the present campaign. It includes, from east to west, a space of about 140 miles, from the right bank of the Rhine, at Mannheim and Karlsruhe, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, across the provinces of Rhenish Hesse-Darmstadt, the Bavarian Pfalz or Palatinate, and the Prussian Rhine provinces between Mayence, Treves, and Saarlouis, thence across the French departments of the Moselle, the Lower Rhine, the Meurthe, and the Vosges, into those of the Meuse and the Marne; the space included from north to south, more than one hundred miles, taking in Luxembourg and Strasbourg. A straight line, drawn diagonally from near the upper left-hand corner of the Map, by Luxembourg, to Lauterbourg, opposite Karlsruhe, half way down the right-hand side of the Map, will represent the French frontier, which is marked by a thick dotted line, parallel for a portion of its length with the course of the river Saar or Sarre, flowing from the Vosges mountains, in a north-west direction, to join the Moselle at Trier or Treves. We must invite our readers, on the present occasion, to attend closely to the localities indicated on both sides of this frontier line, from Saarlouis and Saarbrück to Weissenburg and Lauterbourg. They will then have no difficulty in comprehending the positions of the two contending armies in the latter part of last week, and will also be able, in some measure, to understand the great changes that have taken place, through the German victories of Thursday week and Saturday last, by which the French right wing and centre were driven far back towards Nancy and Metz. In giving an account of these battles we shall first describe the successes of the Crown Prince of Prussia, commanding the German left wing, at Weissenburg or Wissembourg, and at the neighbouring village of Wörth. We shall next relate the Prussian recapture of Saarbrück, by Generals von Goeben and Steinmetz, and their advance beyond Forbach and St. Avold, forcing in the centre of the French line, which is here broken quite asunder; followed by their occupation of Saargemünd or Sarreguemines, and the complete separation of the French right-hand positions from the Imperial head-quarters at Metz.

The French line, it will be remembered, from its left-hand extremity at Thionville, north of Metz, extended along the frontier, past Bouzonville, Forbach, Metz, Sarreguemines (in our Map spelt Saargemünd, as the Germans call it), Rohrbach, Bitsche, and Weissenburg. The exact position of the German forces was not publicly known; but they held all the right bank of the Saar, from Merzig up to the point opposite Sarreguemines; and all the left bank of the Lauter, which flows, in a contrary direction to the Saar, eastward into the Rhine. It was understood that Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia, commanding the right wing, stood in great force around Saarlouis; that the advanced forces of the German centre held the ground between Neuenkirchen (an important railway junction), Saarbrück, and Zweibrücken; and that the Crown Prince, with the Royal Guards of Prussia, the troops of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden, was somewhere about Landau and Gernersheim. The numbers and the distribution of their forces have not yet been ascertained; but the result proves that they were superior to those of the French commanders, Marshal M'Mahon and General Frossard, and General Faily, commanding, respectively, the 1st, the 2nd, and the 5th French Corps-d'Armée, from Strasbourg to Forbach and St. Avold. General Frossard, commanding the 2nd Corps d'Armée at St. Avold and Forbach, had made his famous attack on the little town of Saarbrück, in the presence of the Emperor and the young Prince Imperial, on Tuesday week. The town was not defended, the Prussians

withdrawing across the river without any serious attempt to fight. The French never entered the town, but set it on fire, and destroyed many of its houses, by their artillery from the hill of Spichenen. This achievement, which is the subject of one of our Illustrations, was the only noticeable action of the campaign till the middle of last week. But on the Thursday, a few hours before the first edition of our last week's Number went to press, the Crown Prince, Friedrich Wilhelm, won an important victory over the French at Weissenburg, which we announced in part of our Impression for our Saturday publication. The record of events must be taken up from that Thursday morning. It should be read with the aid of a plan of the country around Weissenburg, Niederbronn, Sultz, and Wörth, containing the battle-fields of the Thursday and Saturday, which is engraved at page 174 of our Supplement. These places may have been passed, without much notice, by any English tourist who has ever travelled from Strasbourg, or from Nancy, by the railway to Mannheim and Frankfurt. They will henceforth be for ever memorable in the history of Europe.

The town of Weissenburg, or Wissembourg, as spelt in French, was formerly a free city of the German Empire. It is situated, as we have seen, close to the frontier, on the Lauter, a tributary of the Rhine running into that river at or near Lauterbourg. The town was ceded to France by the Treaty of Ryswick, and for six years—from 1719 to 1725—it was the residence of the unfortunate Stanislas Leczynski, Duke of Lorraine and Elect King of Poland. It has more than once owed its selection for a battle-ground to the works with which its neighbourhood was furnished by Marshal Villars, in the reign of Louis XIV., after his conquest of Alsace. In 1705 the Marshal caused a series of redoubts and intrenchments to be constructed from the Geisberg—or, to use the French name, the "Mont du Pigeonnier"—which lies at the eastern entrance of the town, above the southern bank of the Lauter, as far as Lauterbourg; and these lines have, time after time, been captured and recaptured. They were stormed more than once during the War of the Succession; and on Oct. 13, 1793, they were carried by the Austrians, under Prince Waldeck. The Germans, however, held them only for a short time, as on Christmas Day of the same year they were retaken by the French; and since that time Weissenburg has enjoyed an interval of peaceful existence as the *chef lieu* of the department of the Bas-Rhin. It is distant twenty-seven miles, north-east, from Strasbourg, by the railway which passes through Haguenau, seven miles from Weissenburg, and which there forms a junction with the main railway, the Great Eastern of France, leading to Lunéville, Nancy, Châlons, and Paris. The valley of the Lauter at Weissenburg forms a gorge which opens into the Rhenish plains to the south and to the Vosges to the west. About two miles and a half to the west, upon the road to Bitsche, is the hill called the Pigeonnier, which rises nearly 2000 ft. above the valley of the Lauter. The ground from Weissenburg to this peak for about half a mile rises gently; and then suddenly, at the bend to the right, which the road to Bitsche makes, the ascent becomes more steep, so that the road is winding. The road from the Col du Pigeonnier to Chimbach, beyond the limits of our battle-field Plan, runs through a woody country easily defended, crosses the forest of Mundat, and, after running rather more than a mile beyond, reaches the little village of Chimbach, which lies on high ground. The road then descends for more than a mile to Lembach; passes through the forest of Katzenthal, lying in a small valley; and terminates at Bitsche, a fortress of great natural strength, twenty-five miles distant from Weissenburg. But the ground comprised in our Plan, extending a few miles south of the Lauter towards Saverne and Haguenau, is diversified with hills and woods, though not at all of a mountainous character. It was this tract of country, towards Neuweiler, Ingweiler, and Frischweiler on the western side, that was surreptitiously explored, on the 26th ult., by the reconnoitring party of Baden officers, with our countryman Lieutenant Winslow, led by Count Zeppelin, one of whom was killed, and two became captives to the French.

The action at Weissenburg on the Thursday morning, though its consequences were momentous, was rather a surprise by overwhelming numbers, than a regular battle. A portion of Marshal M'Mahon's corps d'armée, two regiments of the Line, one of foot chasseurs, one of mounted chasseurs, and one of Turcos, under General Abel Douay, had encamped the night before close to Weissenburg. At daybreak next morning they were aroused by a violent cannonade from the hills of the Bienwald, on the opposite bank of the Lauter, whence they were attacked by a very superior German force. They fought obstinately during several hours. The positions of the French and German troops, the former indicated by the letter A, the latter by the letter B, as they stood in conflict between the town and woods, are distinctly shown in our Plan. The Crown Prince and his Staff were on the left of the German line, the artillery was in the centre, and the columns of German troops were massed on the right. The French had but three guns at first, but they got some reinforcements by railway, and maintained a brave contest till two o'clock in the afternoon. General Abel Douay was killed by a shell; Brigadier Montmarie was wounded; there was great slaughter, and several hundred French soldiers, with eighteen officers, were taken prisoners; one gun was also taken. The French retired over the hill of the Pigeonnier, and made their way to Bitsche.

On the following day (Friday week) the commander of the whole of this French corps d'armée, who was Marshal M'Mahon, informed of what was passing in his front, moved as rapidly as possible with the infantry divisions of Generals Ducrot, Raoul, and Lartigue, and the two cavalry ones left of General Duhesme's division, between the Vosges and the forest of Haguenau. In the mean time, the Crown Prince of Prussia, who had not pursued the broken division of General Abel Douay over the Pigeonnier, came out from Weissenburg towards the Vosges mountains, to enter the French territory on that side. Between the foot of the Vosges and the course of the Rhine, the valley, in a mean width of twelve miles, offers a ground more broken as it approaches the mountains. Marshal M'Mahon, being no longer able to prevent the enemy's access to the valley, determined on rallying the broken division and endeavouring to cover the Vosges and Saverne. He came up from Haguenau towards Weissenburg, and his corps d'armée, which he had reason to suppose was ready to be supported by those of Generals de Faily and Ladmiraunt, found itself, all at once, in conflict with the whole forces of the Crown Prince, at Wörth, on the road from Niederbronn to Haguenau. The field of battle was bounded on the east by the forest of Haguenau and on the west by the last spur of the Vosges. The country in that part bordering on the mountains is very woody. The Marshal commenced the action with vigour. The cavalry strove to turn the left wing of the Prussians; an advance was made to Frischweiler and Reichshofen, to the west, but the attempt failed. The Germans had greatly the advantage in numbers. The battle continued fifteen hours—till dark on Saturday evening. The carnage was frightful, the French mitrailleuses being opposed by a similar machine of slaughter, reported to

be the Gatling gun, in the hands of the Prussians, as well as by the Prussian artillery, which had been placed in position before the engagement. The Crown Prince was reinforced by Bavarians and Wurtembergers twice during the day, arriving from his camps at Landau and Gernersheim by the railway. Marshal M'Mahon, on the other hand, received some reinforcements from the corps d'armée of General Faily at Bitsche. The French charged the German line eleven times, and often broke it, but were stopped by the columns of fresh troops behind. As the evening came on, M'Mahon found himself obliged to retreat towards Haguenau, and thence next day to Saverne, leaving the Germans in possession of the field. The Marshal himself was once unhorsed, and fell stunned into a ditch, where a soldier picked him up, and revived him with a draught of brandy. He then led the retreat on foot. The French lost 10,000 men killed and wounded, thirty guns, six mitrailleuses, and two of their standard eagles. More than 4000 French soldiers and one hundred officers were taken prisoners. Two railway-trains loaded with provisions, and Marshal M'Mahon's carriage, with his luggage and papers, were also taken. A salute of one hundred guns was fired off on the field so hardly won. Telegrams were immediately sent to the King of Prussia, at his head-quarters, and by him to the Queen at Berlin; also by Count Bismarck to the Prussian Embassy in London, and the news was soon known all over Europe.

On the same day, Saturday, from before noon till after seven in the evening, the Prussians and French were engaged in another no less desperate battle near Saarbrück, on that same hill of Spichenen, and in that same village of St. Arnual, where the Emperor had witnessed a mere rehearsal of a battle on the Tuesday—only four days before. The French position was very strong. From the bottom of the hill, covered with brushwood, and intersected with deep gorges, the ascent was about one mile to the level plateau on the top; but before reaching the base of the hill, the Prussians had to cross an open plain by a road two miles long. The first Prussian troops to attack the position were the 40th Regiment, the 39th, and the 77th—about 6500 men, supported by four batteries of artillery, their advance being covered by a battalion of rifles. The woods to the right of the French position swarmed with tirailleurs, whilst the centre was occupied by a brigade 8000 strong. General Von Göben, anticipating the arrival of Prince Frederick Charles, ordered the attack to commence, massing a large body of cavalry—cuirassiers, lancers, hussars, and dragoons—on each flank. At twenty minutes past ten the engagement began in earnest, six batteries opening fire on the French position, and the first line gained the foot of the hill. The conflict became sanguinary. Foot by foot the ground was disputed, the continual roll of musketry being awful to listen to. Gradually the French retired until they gained the crest of the hill; here they turned, and the loss on the Prussian side was fearfully heavy, as the Prussians were on lower ground and without cover. Meantime, the trains from Neuenkirchen brought up reinforcements. At length the French gave way, retiring to Forbach, and the Prussian infantry steadily advanced. No sooner had the French reached the suburbs of Forbach than they opened a hot fire of artillery upon the right of the Prussian line, causing the cavalry there to change their position to the left flank, behind a sheltering hill. The French, now reinforced, advanced their whole line, compelling the Prussians to retire, and pitching shells into the cavalry, whose hiding-place they had discovered. Fresh Prussian troops then relieved those on the heights, whilst four battalions covered by artillery were massed on the right to strengthen their position towards Forbach. Night was now falling, and darkness soon put an end to the obstinate struggle for the crest of the hill. The Prussians' advance up the heights of Forbach, in the face of the fearful fire that was poured upon them, was simply magnificent. They were as steady as if on parade; and those who saw them can never forget the dogged sort of way in which they retreated when compelled to leave the crest of the hill. The regiments that suffered most were the 77th, the 40th, and 39th. The 40th lost nearly all their officers in one battalion; and, according to the opinion of many of the generals, the loss on the Prussian side may be put down at 2000 to 2500 men killed and wounded. The command was taken by General von Steinmetz, towards the close of the battle, and soon afterwards Prince Frederick Charles arrived. The Prussians had some 28,000 infantry engaged, the whole force under fire being about 40,000 men, composed of the 7th and half the 3rd Army Corps. The French corps d'armée of General Frossard is quite cut up; the 77th, the 76th, the 66th, the 67th, the 3rd Chasseurs à Pied, with the 23rd and 32nd regiments, one regiment of dragoons, and one of Chasseurs à Cheval, are almost destroyed. Of one regiment, it is said, the 67th, but thirty men escaped. The French prisoners taken here were 2000. The Prussian despatches announce the occupation of St. Avold by their forces, and that their patrols extend to within six or seven English miles of Metz. At the other end of the line, the French have abandoned Saverne, and some of their fortresses in the Vosges, which the Prussians have occupied. Marshal Bazaine, still at Metz, has taken the chief command of the whole French army, assisted by General Trochu.

General Sir W. Fenwick Williams, of Kars, has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar, in place of Sir R. Airey.

Henceforward the postage on letters for Norway, transmitted by private ship, will be reduced to the same rates as are chargeable on letters sent via Denmark—viz., 6d. per half-ounce when prepaid, and 8d. per half-ounce when unpaid.

The race from China with the new spring teas between the Erl King and Diomed clippers, both of which left Hango on June 4, and home via the Suez Canal, has been decided in favour of the former.

The Mayor of Bradford, on Wednesday morning, laid the foundation-stone of the new Townhall. The building is to cost £43,000, in addition to the site, valued at £3000. Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson are the architects.

A great earthquake has been felt in the Gulf of Corinth. The cities of Amphissa and Galaxidi, as well as several villages, have been destroyed. There are many killed and wounded.

The Post Office announces that mails for Switzerland will, during the war, be sent exclusively by way of France. The rates for letters will be 5d. for every half-ounce when prepaid, and 10d. when unpaid. Upon newspapers, book-packets, and packets of patterns, the rates which have hitherto been paid on such as have been forwarded via Belgium and Germany will continue to be levied.

The Wesleyan Conference at Burslem has made a number of official appointments. The Rev. J. Farrar has been appointed president of the next Irish Conference; the Rev. Mr. Hobart, president of the French Conference; the Rev. H. Pope, president of the Conference for Eastern British America; and the Rev. John Watsford, president of the Australasian Conference.



THE WAR: VIEW FROM FORBACH, LOOKING TOWARDS SAARBRÜCK.



THE WAR: PRUSSIAN DRAGOONS LEAVING BERLIN FOR MAYENCE.

On the 10th inst., at South Camp, Aldershott, the wife of Assistant Commissary-General James W. Murray, of a daughter.

On the 9th inst., at St. Marylebone Church, by the Rev. E. Balston, D.D., Rector of Bakewell, George Eden Marindin, M.A., Fellow of King's College Cambridge, Assistant Master at Eton, fourth son of the late Rev. Samuel Marindin, to Letitia Frances, second daughter of the late George Richard Griffiths, Esq.

On the 29th ult., at Ockley Court, Surrey, Lieut.-Colonel Charles William Calvert, of the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, eldest son of the late Charles Calvert, Esq., M.P. for Southwark, and grandson of the late Sir William Rowley, of Tendring Hall, Suffolk.

On the 27th ult., accidentally drowned off Littlehampton harbour, Maimie, the dearly-beloved wife of Thomas Albin Saunders, Esq., late 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, in the 29th year of her age.

On the 23rd ult., at 155, Malda-vale, the Rev. Sidney Henry Widdrington, Vicar of St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, only surviving son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir David Latimer Tinsling Widdrington, K.C.H., aged 66. Friends will please accept this intimation.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

SATURDAY, 20.—St. Bernard of Clairvaux, monastic reformer, died, 1153.
John Thomas Quekett, microscopist, died, 1861. Royal Horticultural
Society promenade, 4 p.m.

DOORE GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORE, 35, New Bond-
street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including CHRISTIAN MARTYRS,
MONASTERY, TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, and FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, at the
New Gallery. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

The Speech, of course, expresses the usual thanks to the House of Commons for the ordinary votes, and for the extraordinary vote of men and money rendered necessary by the possibility of our having to maintain by force the independence of Belgium. Of the treaty for effecting that object we have elsewhere spoken. There is a hopeful reference to the state of the revenue. The Speech then states that the temporary Act for the repression of crime in Ireland has, up to the present time, answered its purpose; and we may pass this statement without much remark, though very inconvenient illustrations bearing on the subject might be found in the files of the last fortnight's journals. The Irish Land Act is duly recognised, and the Queen is advised to say that she will rely with confidence on the loyalty and affection of her Irish subjects, masses of whom are perpetually holding meetings to extol one of the belligerents in the present war—not to say ought that he has done for Ireland, but simply because the English are thought to be more favour-

On Tuesday the Queen held a Council, at which were present Earl De Grey, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Viscount Halifax, and the Right Hon. Robert Lowe. During the Council Sir William Heathcote, Bart., and Sir George Mellish were introduced and sworn in as members of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, taking their seats at the board accordingly. Earl De Grey and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had audiences of the Queen. Mr. Helps was Clerk of the Council. Baron Gevers, the Netherlands Minister, and Don Pedro Galvez, Peruvian Minister, arrived at Osborne. Previously to the Council the Netherlands Minister was introduced to the Queen's presence by Earl De Grey, in the absence of Earl Granville, and presented his letters of recall. The

Peruvian Minister was afterwards introduced by Earl De Grey and delivered his credentials. Mr. George Mellish was then introduced to her Majesty's presence by Earl De Grey, in the absence of the Right Hon. H. Bruce, and received the honour of knighthood, on his appointment as Lord Justice. Mr. Daniel Adolphus Lange, agent in London for the Suez Canal, was introduced to the Queen's presence and also received the honour of knighthood. Princess Louisa was present during the ceremony. Lord Alfred Paget was in attendance.

The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, has taken her customary daily drives in the neighbourhood of Osborne. Prince Leopold has regained strength sufficiently to drive out.

Prince Teck, Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, and the Rev. George Prothero and Mrs. Prothero have dined with her Majesty. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster has also been on a visit at Osborne.

Lady Churchill has succeeded Viscountess Clifden as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. The Hon. Caroline Cavendish has arrived as Maid of Honour in Waiting. The Hon. Eva Macdonald has left Osborne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales attended Divine service, on Sunday, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean and the Rev. J. V. Povah officiated.

On Monday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and Princess Louisa of Wales, and attended by the Hon. Mrs. Hardinge, Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis, and Mr. Knollys, left Marlborough House on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Kinnoull, at their seat, Dupplin Castle, Perthshire, en route for Aberfeldie Castle, Aberdeenshire. The Prince and Princess travelled in saloon carriages attached to the limited mail leaving Euston at 8.40 p.m., which, by permission of the Postmaster-General, was allowed to stop at the Forteviot station on the Caledonian Railway, where at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning the Royal party were met by the Earl of Kinnoull, his eldest son, Viscount Dupplin, and a considerable body of the retainers upon the Kinnoull estates. On the Prince and Princess alighting, they were conducted by the Earl of Kinnoull to a carriage and four, in which they proceeded to Dupplin Castle, distant about two miles.

The Duke of Cambridge visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House previously to their departure.

On Monday the Prince sent a donation of £105 towards the building-fund for the new church for the deaf and dumb.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein were present at a garden party, on Thursday week, given by Sir Edmund and Lady Lechmere, at Rhydd Court. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards made an excursion up the Severn, returning in the evening to Malvern.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

H.M.S. Galatea, under the command of the Duke of Edinburgh, arrived at Simon's Bay on June 21. His Royal Highness was received with the utmost cordiality. The Duke named the Table Bay docks on July 6. A large concourse of the colonists assembled to witness the ceremony. His Royal Highness passed most of his time during his visit in the country, shooting. The Duke was to leave the Cape between July 12 and 16 for Australia.

His Royal Highness attained his twenty-sixth year on Saturday last. The day was celebrated at Windsor with the customary honours. The bells of St. George's Chapel and the parish church of St. John's were rung, and Royal salutes were fired from the Long Walk, from the Royal Adelaide frigate on Virginia Water, and from Fort Belvedere.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Anster, Charles Alleyne, to be Rector of Cogges, near Witney.
Ball, Edward John; Rector of Adderley, Congleton.
Bellis, Richard; Incumbent of All Saints', Jersey.
Blackman, T. J. M. W.; Curate of Ramsbury.
Bromley, Francis; Vicar of St. Anne's, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Cherrington, A. O.; Vicar of St. Peter's, Newcastle.
Conway, Robert; Vicar of Alconbury-cum-Weston, Huntingdon.
Curtis, George Herbert; Rector of Turweston, near Brackley.
Dickson, Richard Henry; Rector and Vicar of Eastchurch, Kent.
Elvy, John M.; Minor Canon in Manchester Cathedral.
Girdlestone, Francis Paddon; Rector of Berrington, Shrewsbury.
Hepple, J. Dixon; Vicar of Braxton, Northumberland.
Hersey, James Augustus; Boyle Lecturer.
Hollingworth, O.; Rector of Hollington, Sussex.
King, Frederick Meade; Vicar of Stogursey, Bridgewater.
Loosemore, P. W.; Vicar of Aldborough, Yorkshire.
Phear, S. G.; Rector of Emmanuel Parish, Loughborough.
Pratt, Julian; Vicar of Challock, Kent.
Snowden, J. H.; Incumbent of Christ Church, Woburn-square.
Spence, Professor; Rector of St. Mary de Crypt, Gloucester.
Thomas, Owen Poole; Rector of Llanerliens, Anglesey.
Waudby, W. R. P.; Rector of Stoke Albany and Vicar of Wilbarston.
Wither, William Walter Bigg; Rector of Hardwick, Aylesbury.

The secretaryship of the Church Missionary Society has been conferred upon the Rev. John Barton, M.A., late secretary of the Church Missionary College, Calcutta.

The Fishmongers' Company has promised a donation of £2000 to the St. Paul's Completion Fund, provided that the fund be raised to £100,000 by Dec. 31, 1871.

Arksey church, Doncaster, having had £3000 expended on it, under Mr. Scott, R.A., was reopened on the 29th ult., when the Archbishop of York preached.

An association has been formed at Lincoln for the augmentation of poor benefices. The Bishop has given £500, the Lord Lieutenant, £800; Colonel Amcotts, M.P., £250; Archdeacon Trollope, £200; and the Rev. Basil Berridge, £200.

The Church of St. Mary, which has been presented to the town of Halifax by Mr. Michael Stocks, of Upper Shildon Hall, near that town, was consecrated, on Monday week, by the Bishop of Ripon. The cost of the building amounts to upwards of £8000. The sittings are to be free.

Earl Beauchamp laid the foundation-stone of a new chapel for the Horbury House of Mercy on Thursday week. The Horbury House of Mercy contains accommodation at the present time for thirty inmates. By the addition being made the accommodation will be doubled.

Last Saturday the Church of St. Mark, Sandringham-road, West Hackney, was consecrated by the Bishop of London; and on the same day Lord George Hamilton, M.P., laid the first stone of a new church, to be called Christ Church, which is to be built in Victoria Park-road, South Hackney.

A new organ recently erected in the north transept of St. James's Church, Morpeth, was formally opened, on Thursday week, by Professor Oakeley, of the University of Edinburgh. The instrument was built by Mr. T. H. Harrison, of Rochdale, and cost £1000.

A layman of the diocese of Gloucester, who desires that his name may not be made known, has placed the sum of £1000 in the hands of the Bishop. He wishes the money to be applied to meet the educational wants of the county, and to be administered by the Diocesan Association.

A testimonial, consisting of a handsome tea and coffee service, a salver, claret-jug, and inkstand, of the value of £120, was, on Thursday week, presented to the Rev. Robert Carrington, late senior Curate of Barnes, by 170 of the parishioners, as a token of their affectionate regard and in appreciation of his services during a period of seven years.

On Wednesday week the Bishop of Oxford reopened the old parish Church of St. Mary, Bampton, Oxon, after complete restoration. The organ has been renewed and improved by Messrs. Gray and Davison, at the cost of £250. A most beautiful altar-cloth was used for the first time, the offering of Mrs. Southby, who, with her daughter and other members of her family, has liberally contributed towards the restoration.

The Right Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, Bishop of Lincoln, has given notice that he will hold the primary visitation of his diocese according to the following arrangement:—Oct. 3 and 4, Lincoln Cathedral; Oct. 5, Grantham; Oct. 12, East Retford; Oct. 13, Southwell; Oct. 14, Newark; Oct. 15, Brigg; Oct. 17, Gainsborough; Oct. 18, Nottingham; Oct. 20, St. Mary, Stamford; Oct. 21, Boston; Oct. 22, Spalding; Oct. 24, Sleaford; Oct. 26, Horncastle; Oct. 27, Spilsby; Oct. 28, Louth; Oct. 31, Market Rasen.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has given notice that he will hold a general ordination in his diocese on Sunday, Sept. 25. On the same day the Bishops of St. David's, Llandaff, Ripon, Norwich, Worcester, Gloucester and Bristol, Ely, Rochester, Chester, Hereford, Peterborough, Lincoln, Exeter, and Manchester will hold ordinations for their respective dioceses. The Bishop of London will hold his next general ordination, in St. Paul's Cathedral, on Sunday, Dec. 18. On the same day the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Durham, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and the Bishop of Exeter will hold ordinations in their dioceses.

St. Andrew's Church, Plaistow, was consecrated by the Bishop of Rochester on the 26th ult. The character of the building, of which Mr. Brooks is the architect, is of a higher order than is generally found in the poor suburban districts of London, the nave being 100 ft. and the apsidal chancel 60 ft. in length. The reredos, the gift of some ladies, is of Bath stone, inlaid with fine mosaic figures separated by marble shafts, and approached by nine steps. The clerestory is continued from the nave round the chancel. There are seven painted windows, one of them to the memory of the late Miss M. H. Banks, the schoolmistress; and the font is in memory of a child of the Rev. R. W. B. Marsh, Vicar of the parish. The church, which will accommodate 1200 persons, has already cost £10,000, and £4000 more is required for the tower and spire.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There was a large gathering at Bradfield College on the 28th ult., when the twentieth anniversary of the college was celebrated. The first event in the programme of the day was a concert, which took place in the dining-hall at half-past twelve. This over, the company adjourned to a large tent on the lawn, where luncheon was provided for 350 persons. The prizes were afterwards delivered. Among them were the prize for English essay, gained by Otter; Latin prose, Cheshire; Greek prose, Bayly; general scholarship, A. Robertson; Wilder divinity prize (1), Campion; (2), F. Denton; Denning English prize, Campion; and Campion was declared "Stevens Scholar." Then followed the speeches and the ballad of St. Andrew's College.

The speech day at Lancing College was the 27th ult., when the Bishop of Chichester, the visitor, the two Archdeacons of the diocese, and a large gathering of friends were present. After the speeches in the school-room came the reports of the examiners, who spoke in high terms of the teaching in the school. After luncheon in the hall a concert was given by the boys. The following is a list of distinctions gained since this time last year:—G. E. Baker, first-class classics, final schools, Oxford; Seymour G. Tremeneheere, first-class classics, moderations, Oxford; R. Walker, second-class classics and second-class mathematics, moderations, Oxford; St. George C. Gore, second place in list on leaving Woolwich; W. J. F. Romanis, foundation scholarship, Trinity College, Cambridge; G. K. Turner, Denyer Theological Scholarship, Oxford; R. D. Gilbertson, open classical exhibition, New College, Oxford.

The annual distribution of prizes at Clifton College was presided over, on the 26th ult., by Canon Girdlestone; and in the course of the proceedings the ceremony of opening the new buildings took place. These consist of a library for the boys, the gift of the Rev. J. Perceval, Head Master, which the college authorities have supplemented by a set of class-rooms. The cost of the buildings is £1500. A convalescent department is being added to the hospital.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* has been issued setting forth the more important provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and warning all subjects of the Crown to govern their conduct accordingly.

The first sod of a new line of railway from Bideford to the new watering-place, Westward Ho, North Devon, was cut, on Thursday week, by the daughter of Sir Stafford Northcote. The first plank of a new promenade pier was on the same day nailed by Mrs. Moore-Stevens.

The libel case in which Mr. Leng, editor of the *Sheffield Telegraph*, was prosecuted by the Crown, on behalf of the Earl of Sefton, was tried, on Thursday, at the Leeds Assizes, and resulted adversely to the defendant. Sentence has been deferred to enable Mr. Leng to file affidavits in mitigation of punishment.

An elegant volume, published by Mr. Van Voorst, contains the "Scientific Series" of Dr. G. C. Wallich's admirable photographic portraits of the "Eminent Men of the Day." They are those of Sir Edward Sabine, Sir Roderick Murchison, Professor Owen, Mr. Bentham, Professor Huxley, Dr. Joseph Hooker, Sir Charles Lyell, Professor Tyndall, Sir W. Logan, Professor Stokes, Professor Ramsay, Lord Walden, Mr. Lassell, Mr. Prestwich, the Rev. J. B. Reade, and Professor Williamson. The likenesses are very good indeed, and the photographs have a high degree of artistic merit, besides the intellectual and personal interest of their subjects.

The committee of the Society for Aiding the Sick and Wounded in the French and Prussian Armies, after communicating with the committees formed in Paris and Berlin, and learning from them in what manner the most effectual assistance could be given, have sent out six surgeons to the seat of war, who will work under the Red Cross Society, and receive their instructions from the president at Berlin and at Paris. The society will defray the expenses of these gentlemen, but their services will be in other respects gratuitous. The society has also sent £500 to Paris, and a similar sum to Berlin. The gentlemen who have been selected to serve are Dr. Mayo, Dr. Duret Aubin, Mr. Henry Rundle, F.R.C.S.; Mr. William Ward, R.C.S.; Mr. W. Pratt, R.C.S.; and Mr. Athill, dresser. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay and the Earl of Shaftesbury both appeal to the public for further subscriptions.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

"The words of Mercury are harsh after the songs of Apollo," says Shakspeare; but neither the god of eloquence nor the god of minstrelsy has much chance of a hearing while the god of war is blowing his trumpet—

"And each strained ball of sight seems bursting from his head."

The war itself were enough to drown all other voices; but, while these lines are written, fresh elements of discord are beginning a harsh thunder which will be heard even over the roar of battle. With them I have nothing to do here; but it is manifest that the ordinary "paragraph of society" will scarcely be tolerable to those who are disentangling war telegrams, or studying the violent utterances of the French Chamber. When, within twelve hours' distance (so we now compute distances) a leading speaker is calling out for the recall of an Emperor who is asserted to have shown himself unfit to manage an army, and another is declaring that he would have the members of the Left brought to a court-martial and shot the same evening, minor clamours must cease, or arise to be disregarded. Never, in the memory of the present generation, have maps been scanned with such intense interest as now; never have the "well-informed" people so frankly admitted that their geography was superficial, and so readily accepted more definite ideas as to the possibilities of war. We have been for many days talking and thinking of nothing else; but the last tidings from Paris, which may be followed by still more exciting news before these lines are read, have caused us to turn away our eyes, for some moments at least, from the chess-board on which the dreadful game is being played, and compelled us to engage in political speculation. In nearly the most disturbed week in our recollection, the English Parliamentary Session closes, with an understanding, confirmed by legal sanction, that the Estates may be convoked at the shortest notice. History is making herself with fierce speed.

It is strange that at this moment in 1870 there should be debate in our Commons over the monument to the great soldier whose last battle was fought in 1815. But it is so. Discussion has arisen as to the memorial which should long since have been erected in St. Paul's to the Duke of Wellington. Without going needlessly into detail, or offering too hasty a sentence of censure on anyone, it may be said that delay and neglect on the part of those who have been intrusted with the two duties of doing the work and seeing that it was done, have brought matters to a point that very nearly approaches a scandal. The Chief Commissioner of Works finally states the circumstances thus:—"On April 21 a letter was addressed to Mr. Stevens, the sculptor, informing him that an inquiry would be made, and that he would have ample opportunity for giving any explanations in his power. No explanation, however, was given by Mr. Penrose or Mr. Stevens that was at all satisfactory to the gentlemen who conducted the inquiry. It was not until July 20 last that Mr. Penrose was informed that his services as superintending architect would be dispensed with, and Mr. Stevens was informed that his contract would be annulled in consequence of his default. Both gentlemen had had ample opportunity since then of affording explanations with respect to their conduct, but they had not done so. Mr. Penrose wrote a letter which gave no explanation at all, and Mr. Stevens wrote another which appeared to make his position worse than before. It had become necessary to hand that letter over to the solicitor of the Department of Works, with instructions to take immediate measures to enforce the rights of the Crown. The solicitor would proceed with the utmost expedition." Happily, we know that English leaders are not much in the habit of considering what posthumous honours will be paid them. Nelson's "Victory, or the Abbey" was a mere battle-word. *In hoc signo* means "duty" for them. And when we remember how long it was before Nelson's column was finished, and when we consider, as now, how long St. Paul's has waited for the Wellington monument, it is matter of satisfaction that, should we want a soldier, he will not be prevented from doing his best for us by the thought that when he has served our turn his memory will be left to take care of itself until our children, in very shame, raise a tomb to him.

Another accident on the Alps. Another bride, in her honeymoon, has been a victim to that unfortunate love of "adventure" that characterises so many of the class which in most respects is an example to society. In some crevasse near the Mer de Glace (a region that should be pretty well known by this time) lay, when the last report was dispatched, the body of a lady who had been married but two months, and who had been taken to Switzerland for her bridal tour. It is painful to transfer such a record to this column; yet let it be done in the hope that some parents who are about to bestow their daughters in marriage may have the wisdom and firmness to insist—at a time when their requests will be listened to—that young women shall not be imperilled by these insensate feats. I do not know that a hardy Englishman ought to be asked to refrain from anything which he thinks that he can accomplish; at any rate, his life is in his own hands; but mountain climbing is—be it said, emphatically—not woman's mission; and, though the brilliant courage of our high-spirited girls sustains them in these ascents, they are not the business of girls. This kind of thing has been said over and over again, and perhaps its reiteration may have saved many families from cruel affliction. Be this as it may, again let the warning be given.

Mr. Hardman, the Assistant Chairman of the Surrey Sessions, has sentenced to a year's hard labour one William Cooper a publican, found guilty of receiving forty-two live tame pheasants, stolen from the preserves of Colonel Duncombe. This is an instance in which the vengeance of the law has descended upon the right person, the receiver of stolen goods, whom the old saying (with more truth than is usually found in old sayings) declares to be worse than the thief. He is certainly worse in cases where he is the person of superior station who has encouraged more ignorant persons to commit robbery. Mr. Hardman's sentence on this Cooper is most just, and it is only to be wished that similar punishment could fall on the hundreds of persons who, as the police perfectly well know, may be called the employers of poachers. Our gaols are full of the latter, and the consequence is a cry against game-preserving. There may be much to say against excess in this, and true sportsmen echo the contempt with which Lord Derby spoke on Wednesday of the kind of gentry who indulge in battues, and had better be manly and take to rifles. But the reason why there are professional poachers is that there are professional receivers of their plunder; and, before we denounce the existence of a certain kind of property, it seems logical to show that the law has been in vain employed to protect it. In the case of Mr. Cooper, the law has not been ineffectually appealed to, and it is probable that the ingenious persons who netted forty-two live pheasants and conveyed them safely to the Star and Garter, at Westminster, will feel that Mr. Hardman has thrown a real obstruction in the way of their profession. We hope that his example will be largely followed.



"THE CONSCRIPT'S DEPARTURE," BY EDOUARD DUBUFE.



"THE RETURN," BY EDOUARD DUBUFE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Lord Harrowby found fault with the manner in which the Charity Commissioners deal with certain trusts. The Lord Chancellor having replied to him, the subject dropped.

A large number of measures were advanced a stage—including the Gun Licences Bill, the Census Bill, and the Brokers (City of London) Bill, all of which were read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

At the morning sitting Mr. Gladstone, in reply to questions, said the treaty of 1831 as to Belgium was superseded by the treaty of 1839. It was impossible for him to state what would be done in case the neutrality of Belgium were infringed under the secret treaty by either of the belligerent Powers.

In reply to Captain Beaumont, Mr. Cardwell gave full explanations as to the supply of stores and ammunition.

Mr. Gladstone gave information in reference to the exportation of horses.

On the report of the Appropriation Bill, Sir J. Elphinstone attempted to show that the Navy was in an inefficient condition, and was promptly answered by Mr. Childers. The bill passed through Committee.

The Stamp Duties Management Bill, the Inland Revenue Acts Repeal Bill, and the Foreign Enlistment Bill, were read the third time and passed.

The Ecclesiastical Titles Act Repeal Bill was passed through Committee, a proviso being inserted to the effect that neither the repeal nor anything in the Act should authorise or sanction the conferring of any rank, title, precedence, authority, or jurisdiction, on or over any subject of this realm, by any person or persons in or out of the realm other than the Sovereign thereof.

The Oaths of Allegiance or Naturalisation Bill was read the second time, and, the standing orders being suspended, it was passed through Committee, and read the third time and passed.

At length Mr. Grant-Duff began his financial statement, and soon he showed that the revenue in 1868-9, being considerably above forty-nine millions, was better by £728,000 than that of 1867-8; while the expenditure in 1868-9 was above fifty-two millions, being an increase on the previous year of two millions and a half. The estimate for 1869-70 was fifty millions odd, and the expenditure such that there was a deficit of £563,000, which had since been reduced to about £250,000. The hon. gentleman was going on with his statement when the sitting was suspended.

At nine Mr. Grant-Duff reopened his budget, and, having no obstacle before him, thoroughly dissected the whole principle of Indian finance. There was an unusually long and full discussion of Indian affairs generally.

In reply to a question from Mr. Lambert, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the cost to the nation of the Crimean War was defrayed by an addition to the funded and unfunded debt of £40,000,000, and by taxation amounting to about as much more.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY.

The Commons' amendments to the Gas and Water Facilities Bill were agreed to. The report of amendments on the Real Actions Abolition (Ireland) Bill and the Matrimonial Causes and Marriage Law (Ireland) Amendment Bill was received and agreed to.

The Local Government Supplemental (No. 2) Bill, the Census (Scotland) Bill, the Glebe Loans (Ireland) Bill, the Post Office Bill, the Census (Ireland) Bill, the Meeting of Parliament Bill, the Canada (Guarantee of Loan) Bill, the Beer-houses Bill, the Constabulary Forces (Ireland) Bill, the Public Schools Act (1868) Amendment Bill, and the Norfolk Boundary Bill were passed through Committee.

The Turnpike Act Continuance Bill, the Petty Sessions Clerk (Ireland) Act (1858) Amendment Bill, the National Debt Bill, the Statute Law Revision Bill, the Pedlars' Certificate Bill, the Larceny Advertisement Bill, and the Militia Act Amendment (No. 2) Bill were read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

The following bills were read the third time and passed:—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, Sanitary Act (Dublin) Amendment Bill, British Columbia Bill, and Ecclesiastical Titles Act Repeal Bill.

The report of the Judicial Committee (salaries, &c.) was brought up and agreed to.

The Lords' amendments to the Tramways Bill were agreed to. The report on East India Revenue Accounts was agreed to.

A message was brought down from the Lords that their Lordships did not insist upon their amendments to the Gas and Water Facilities Bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Earl Granville made a detailed statement, almost identical with that made at an earlier hour by Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, of the steps which had been taken by her Majesty's Government with the view of maintaining unimpaired the neutrality of Belgium. The Duke of Richmond expressed his approval of the course taken by the Government.

The Commons' amendments to the Lords' amendments to the Ecclesiastical Titles Act Repeal Bill were objected to by Lord Cairns, and the bill was withdrawn by the Government.

The Foreign Enlistment Bill was passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

After the usual crop of questions had been put and answered, Mr. Gladstone stated that the Government were not in a position to lay any further papers on the table in reference to the transactions which had led to the war on the continent of Europe, but that on July 30 her Majesty's Government proposed to France and Prussia severally, in identical terms, an engagement (since become a treaty) to the effect that, if the army of either of them should, in the course of the war, violate the neutrality of Belgium, Great Britain would co-operate with the other belligerent for the defence of that country, but that she would not bind herself to take any part in the general operations of the war. This engagement was to hold good for twelve months after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the belligerents, after which time the treaty of 1839 would be held to come again into force. On the same day the proposal was made known to Austria and Russia, and the Government felt confident that those Powers would adopt a similar course; although at present all they were in a position to say was that, so far as their views could be ascertained, they were favourable. With respect to the two belligerents, Count Bismarck had telegraphed to Count Bernstorff to state that Prussia was ready to accept the treaty; and France had also accepted it in principle, although she desired to introduce some unimportant modifications to prevent misunderstandings. Mr. Disraeli, while expressing some doubt as to the wisdom of adding new engagements to those contained in a treaty of guarantee so explicit as that of 1839, accepted the action of the Government as a declaration of the Cabinet that they are

resolved to maintain the neutrality and independence of Belgium. He declared that this was "a wise and spirited policy, and not the less wise because it is spirited." He pointed out the importance to this country of the retention of the coast from Ostend to the Northern Sea by free and flourishing communities, by whose ambition the liberty and independence neither of England nor of any other country could be menaced; and concluded by expressing his desire that we should retain the friendship of both France and Prussia, and his hope that the events which are now occurring may enable England to come forward and give those counsels which may not only tend to restore peace to Europe, but respect the dignity and the national feeling of both belligerents. Mr. Gladstone explained that the special reason for entering into these new treaties was the reservation in the declarations of the two belligerents, which made the respect of the neutrality of Belgium by each dependent upon the action of the other; and the conversation was not carried further.

The Militia Act Amendment Bill, from the Lords, was read the second time, and, the standing orders being suspended, was passed through its remaining stages.

Mr. Secretary Bruce having moved that the Lords' amendments to the Census Bill (providing for the collection of creed statistics) be not agreed to, a division was taken, and the motion was carried by 101 to 40. There will not, therefore, be any enumeration as to religion in the forthcoming Census.

The Judicial Committee Bill was withdrawn, after there had been several divisions, in which the Government majority gradually declined from 24 to 2.

The Lords' amendment to the Clerical Disabilities Bill, striking out the clause enabling a retired clergyman of the Church of England to return within its fold on executing a deed of revocation, was agreed to on a division by 41 to 9.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The House held a brief sitting, when the Royal assent was given by commission to a number of bills. Several measures were also passed though their final stage, and the Commons' amendments to those of the Lords on the Census Bill were accepted and agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The House met at half-past twelve o'clock, and, after attending the House of Peers to hear the Royal assent given to a number of bills, agreed to the Lords' amendments on the Scotch Census Bill, the Beerhouses Bill, and some other measures, and ordered a new writ to issue for the election of a member for Plymouth, in the room of the Attorney-General, who has accepted the office of Recorder of Bristol.

A languid discussion, initiated by Mr. Jacob Bright, took place with regard to the engagement of England to defend the independence of Belgium. The hon. gentleman said that he spoke in the interests of peace, and deprecated any course which might involve the country in a Continental war. Sir W. Lawson was of the same opinion; whilst Mr. P. A. Taylor eulogised the policy of the Cabinet. The conversation was confined to members on the Liberal side.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

There was before the prorogation a debate on the new treaty for the preservation of Belgian independence. Lord Cairns, expressing cordial approval of the object in view, doubted the expediency of entering into fresh engagements, which might, on the one hand, seem to diminish the force of the treaty of 1839, and, on the other hand, expose us to awkward complications as regards one or other of the present belligerents. For example, a skilful strategist might, for the sake of securing English support, so arrange matters as to compel the other belligerent to violate the territory of Belgium. Moreover, the engagement would be useless if both the belligerents violated the neutrality of Belgium, because there could then be no co-operation with us on the part of either. Lord Granville's reply was that he could hardly conceive such a stroke of strategy as had been suggested being really attempted. On the other hand, it would be an enormous advantage to us to have a Power numbering its soldiers by hundreds of thousands co-operating with our army and fleet. He repudiated as gratuitous the suspicion that after the solemn renewal of this treaty obligation, binding on the personal honour of the Emperor of the French and the King of Prussia, they would either of them, within a very few months, and in the face of the world, violate such an engagement. While the treaty would, he believed, prevent a particular event which would be most disagreeable and entangling to Great Britain, he denied that it would weaken the obligations of the treaty of 1839, and cited art. 7 of the Treaty of Paris as an exact precedent. Belgium had not been consulted in the matter, because it was not desired to compromise her with either belligerent; but subsequently the result of the negotiations had been communicated to and approved by the Belgian Government. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the Duke of Cleveland, and Lord Shaftesbury expressed general satisfaction with the policy of the Government.

At two o'clock the Lords Commissioners entered the House, and requested the attendance of the Commons to hear the Commission read. In obedience to this summons the Speaker, Mr. Gladstone, and many members of the House of Commons, appeared at the bar, when the Royal assent was given to the Appropriation Bill and some other bills.

The Lord Chancellor then read her Majesty's Message (given at page 178), and Parliament was formally prorogued until Oct. 27 next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Gladstone said, as a desire had been expressed to discuss the treaty proposed by us for the protection of the independence and neutrality of Belgium, he would state the facts up to the present time. The treaty proposed by her Majesty's Government to the belligerent Powers had been signed by Count Bernstorff on the part of the North German Confederation, and by Lord Granville on the part of her Majesty's Government. And M. Lavalette, in a letter to him yesterday, stated that he was in a position to announce that he was authorised on the part of the Government of the Emperor of the French to agree in his name to the treaty proposed by Great Britain for the effective guarantee of the neutrality of Belgium. He added, "I will sign the treaty when I receive full powers to do so." The right hon. gentleman concluded by reading the articles of the treaty.

A discussion followed, in which Mr. Osborne, Mr. Buxton, Sir Henry Bulwer, and other members took part.

The House was summoned in the usual way to the Upper Chamber to hear the Queen's Speech read by commission. On the return of the Speaker the right hon. gentleman read the Speech aloud at the table; and, having shaken hands with the few members present, the Session of 1870—one of the most arduous on record—was brought to a conclusion.

The usual Tuesday's receptions at the Mansion House by the Lady Mayoress have ceased for the season.

THE MAGAZINES.

The most entertaining article by far in the present number of the *Cornhill* is from the pen of its lively foreign contributor—"Wanted, a King; or an Adventure in the Realm of Tobago." It is an irresistibly ludicrous account of the adventures of the ex-Sovereign of Pumpernickel, who, having been expelled from his principality by the diabolical manoeuvres of Count von Quickmarch, aided by the miscalculations of his Prime Minister, Herr von Kopperpfennig, receives an offer of the crown of Tobago from El Conde de Alpacas y Merinos y Cottonadas, and sets off to take possession. The incidents which thereupon ensue would make an excellent vaudeville—we might say a burlesque, if the actual situation of the affairs of "Tobago" were susceptible of burlesque. "A Story of Hungary" is pretty and pathetic. "Rest," an essay, is pitched in the same tender and thoughtful key. "The Story of a Dead Monopoly" relates to the Hudson's Bay Company, and bears every token of being the production of a writer acquainted with his subject at first hand. A paper on St. Helena is also graphic, and valuable as supplying information respecting an interesting spot, of which everyone has heard, but of which little is actually known.

Macmillan contains an unusual number of short articles, nearly all of which are more or less interesting, but none of which challenge attention in any remarkable degree. Existing circumstances will, no doubt, direct considerable attention to Mr. Helps's sketch of the late Lord Clarendon, which is very elegantly written, but too much tinged by the warm glow of personal attachment to be altogether satisfactory. Mr. Fyfe's brief notice of the late M. Prévost-Paradol is equally graceful and more impartial. The most elaborate contribution is the first of a series of essays, by Professor Seeley, on "The English Revolution of the Nineteenth Century." It is a general *aperçu* of the subject, distinguished by the writer's usual grasp of mind, lucidity of exposition, and elegance of style. "A Puritan's Apology," by Professor Wilkins, is a temperate discussion of Mr. Matthew Arnold's recent strictures on Nonconformity. "Diana Vernon" is an able analysis of the character of this most delightful of Scott's heroines. There is refinement in the first and rhetoric in the second part of "Ammergau—an Idyll;" but not much real poetry in either. It is evidently the work of a man of high culture, and is an excellent example of what culture can and of what it cannot effect in the absence of high original faculty. The present instalment of Mr. Trollope's story is one of the best things in the number. The situation, indeed—the attachment of an affectionate girl to a profligate gambler—is one which he has frequently treated before; but his thorough realisation of it in all its bearings makes it seem always fresh in his hands.

Fraser also has an obituary notice of Lord Clarendon, to which the easily recognisable initials H. R. are appended. The paper exhibits less intimacy of personal knowledge than Mr. Helps's, but takes a wider range in treating of Lord Clarendon's merits as a statesman. "Mahometanism in the Levant" is a very lively sketch of the feudal element in Turkish society, the gradual disappearance of which the writer considers a great loss to the empire. The Turkish army, however, is spoken of with great respect, and pronounced to be in a far more efficient condition than the civil branches of the administration. "Seven Hundred Years Ago," by Mr. Allingham, is an able and pregnant condensation of the leading features of the Irish history of that period. A biographical essay on Daniel Webster is chiefly remarkable for its favourable view of the political morality of the great orator, much disparaged of late. "The Alps in the Last Century" is a clever contribution to the much-discussed question of the susceptibility of our ancestors to the charms of natural scenery and the poetry of inanimate objects.

Besides the easy narrative and subtle humour of "Earl's Dene," *Blackwood* contains little that is noticeable, with one remarkable exception. "Who Painted the Great Murillo de la Merced?" is one of those stories which appear every now and then in *Blackwood*, and in *Blackwood* only—combinations of tragic suspense with robust humour—extravagant, yet lifelike by reason of the writer's graphic power and genuine enjoyment of his own creation. The idea on which the present tale is founded is old enough, but the application is somewhat novel. A review of a batch of new books is chiefly noticeable for a cold and unimaginative criticism of Mr. Rossetti's poems. "What the Old Egyptians Knew" is an entertaining and instructive resumé of our own knowledge of this subject. The writer is, however, more successful in establishing the perfection of Egyptian art and science within a limited range than in proving them to have anticipated the discoveries of the moderns.

The *Fortnightly Review* has an interesting and varied table of contents. The first place is occupied by Miss Helen Taylor, whose paper on Sir Thomas More's "Utopia" is chiefly occupied with a selection of passages in which the speculations of the political theorist appear to have anticipated the practical questions which call for solution in the nineteenth century. Some of them are remarkable enough, and Miss Taylor's comments are very much to the point. Mr. Mitford's second Japanese story is illustrative of those singular customs whose apparent immorality, in the midst of a community so well ordered in most other respects, perplexes visitors to the country. The first chapters of Mr. Morley's "Life of Turgot" are but the commencement of a very elaborate, and in all probability a very interesting, biography. Captain Maxse, in his paper on "Our Uncultivated Lands," investigates the extent of these, which he considers to be greater than usually supposed, and the causes of their untitled condition, which he finds in the imperfection of the law of real property.

The *Contemporary Review* has also a very good number. The article which will excite most attention is one on the Athanasian Creed, by the Dean of Westminster, very temperate, but at the same time exceedingly decided in its condemnation of the formulæ in question. Another Dean, the Dean of Canterbury, reviews a volume of essays recently published by the Independent denomination. The names of Mr. George Potter, Miss Emily Shirreff, and the Rev. J. Ll. Davies are so well known in their respective connection with workmen's strikes, female education, and moral philosophy, that it cannot be needful to do more than direct attention to their papers on these subjects in the present number, as proceeding from writers of authority. The most interesting article of all is that on the recently-discovered Moabite stone, principally on account of the probability which is shown to exist that a very similar alphabet was contemporaneously employed in Greece. If this can be established, the most formidable objection to the antiquity and unity of the Homeric poems falls to the ground.

Saint Pauls is very good this month. "The Three Brothers" has nearly attained its conclusion. "Lady Latinists," and an "Episode of Convent Life at St. Cyr," are two of those pretty passages of old-world biography so frequently met with in this magazine. The writer of "Mr. Disraeli and the Dukes" broaches the certainly very plausible

idea that Mr. Disraeli, in his recent novel, is laughing at the said patricians, and infers that he ought to be dismissed from the leadership of the Conservative party. But Mr. Disraeli began his career by laughing at Marquises; surely he may be allowed to go a step higher after a service of forty-four years?

The chief attractions of *Temple Bar* are Mr. Gilbert's fiction and some unpublished letters from India, by that most delightful of correspondents the late Hon. Emily Eden. There is also a pleasant sketch of Danish society. *Tinsley* is, as usual, very readable. The most remarkable contributions, after Mr. Black's story, are those on domestic economy and on the improvement of the public taste in the matter of constructive and decorative art. Both are distinguished by independence and liveliness, equally in thought and style. The *Gentleman's Magazine* is also very amusing, and its peculiar individuality is consistently maintained. Mr. Sutherland Edwards's "Malvina" is a brisk and very promising story. The most remarkable of the miscellaneous papers are a defence of "Lothair," an attack on the First Commissioner of Works, and the continuation of Mr. Hatton's interesting reminiscences of Mark Lemon. The *St. James's Magazine*, the *Britannia*, and *Once a Week* are all readable, but contain nothing of especial mark.

We have also to acknowledge *London Society*, *Good Words*, *Good Words for the Young*, *Aunt Judy*, the *Sunday Magazine*, and *Cassell's Magazine*.

The Mystery of Edwin Drood. By Charles Dickens. No. 5. (Chapman and Hall.) There is not much humour in this instalment of Mr. Dickens's last work, and what there is is very strained. The story, however, is decidedly interesting. The most remarkable passage is one in which the author, through the mouthpiece of Mr. Crisparkle, delivers himself with considerable energy on the subject of one of his old antipathies, the political and religious platform.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There seems little doubt that Kennington lost the Brighton Cup for want of a strong pace throughout; and the easy manner in which Siderolite beat Border Knight over the same distance at Lewes, after making his own running nearly all the way, proves how lucky Sir Charles Legard was at Brighton. Still, Kennington cannot be the wonder his friends assert; and he really never did anything to entitle him to rank as "one of the best of his year"—a position that has been claimed for him. The Brighton Club day was a decided failure, and we believe that it is contemplated to strike it out of the week's programme in future. There were good fields at Lewes, but the sport was not especially exciting. The meeting of the Goodwood and Brighton Cup winners in the Queen's Plate was interesting, and proved that the latter does not care to go more than a mile in good company if there is a strong pace. Tibthorpe scored his third victory during the week, and Perfume did not make Tabernacle's St. Leger prospects look brighter by beating him for the County Cup. When this mare attempted to give King o' Scots 6 lb. she was beaten hopelessly; yet she managed to concede Tabernacle 11 lb. and beat him by a neck. The conclusion is obvious, and yet 15 to 1 is still taken about him for the Leger. Lizzie Cowl was a bad third, and seems likely to prove a very dear thousand-guinea purchase to Sir George Chetwynd.

The death of Saccharometer, before he has had time to leave his mark at the stud, is a great loss to his owner, especially as Sweetmeats are not too plentiful; and the handsome brown, with his fine quality, gave great promise as a sire. Perhaps his best performances on the turf were as a two-year-old, when he carried off the July and Chesterfield, as well as the only other race for which he started. He ran for five years after this, taking part in thirty-seven races. He won fifteen of these, landing £5047 in stakes. After changing hands several times, he was purchased by Mr. Eyke, and stood at Stanton Shifnal for one season. Eighteen foals are left to perpetuate his name.

The entries for the autumn handicaps are highly satisfactory, those for the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire numbering in each case about fifty more than last year's nominations. There could not be a better answer to the enemies of racing, who, pointing in triumph at the diminished entries for the Derby, Oaks, and Leger of 1871, have predicted the speedy "decline and fall" of our national sport.

The Royal Yacht Squadron has held a very successful regatta at Cowes, the only drawback being two objections, which were both sustained. For her Majesty's Cup the Vanguard, which came in first, was objected to on the ground that she improperly compelled the Guinevere to go about when at the western mark-boat. The committee considered the charge to be proved, and disqualifying the Vanguard, awarded the cup to Prince Bathyan's Flying Cloud. The Prince of Wales's challenge cup produced a splendid race between the Guinevere, Egeria, and Pleiad. The course was about 180 miles in length, and all three vessels arrived within ten minutes of each other, in the order named, the Egeria taking the cup by her time allowance. Telegrams from America announce that the Magic has won the Queen's Cup. The Cambria met with an accident in the course of the race, and finished nowhere; while the America, which had been specially refitted for the occasion, did not show to advantage.

Surrey v. Middlesex enabled the former to score its first victory this season. Jupp played a fine innings of 92, and Pooley batted well and steadily at a critical time. Griffith bowled with great luck, taking five wickets at the small expense of 8 runs. For Middlesex, Hearne and Messrs. Green and Hadow scored well; while the slow bowling of Mr. Rutter very nearly deprived Surrey of its solitary success.

The Earl of Strathmore has been unanimously elected a representative peer for Scotland, in the room of the late Earl of Haddington.

The Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief inspected a portion of the Royal Artillery and the reserve stores in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, yesterday week.

The Recordership of Londonderry has been conferred on Mr. Samuel McCurdy Greer, who has on several occasions contested the representation of the city.

Gadshill-place, Higham-by-Rochester, the residence of the late Charles Dickens, was yesterday week sold by auction at the rooms of Messrs. Norton and Trist. The house, together with a lot consisting of eight acres of land, was knocked down for £8100 to Mr. Charles Dickens the younger.

The annual meeting of the supporters of the Mersey school-fragate Conway was held in Liverpool yesterday week. The average number of pupils during the year was reported to have been 125, and on Thursday the school opened with 115. The total number of boys instructed in the institution since its commencement had been 779, of whom 545 had entered the merchant service and 35 the Royal Marine.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Lord Mayor has consented to be the custodian of the Elcho Challenge Trophy, won by the English eight at the last Wimbledon meeting, until the next competition.

Last Saturday evening the 20th Middlesex paraded at the cavalry barracks, Albany-street, to receive the farewell of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas E. Bigge, who has commanded the regiment since its formation, and who, on account of his long military experience, has usually acted as brigadier on all important field days of the metropolitan volunteers. Advancing years are the only cause of severing a connection which, to judge from the enthusiastic reception accorded to Colonel Bigge on Saturday, has been eminently beneficial and satisfactory to the regiment.

The annual inspection of the 46th Middlesex was held on the parade-ground, Wellington Barracks, on Saturday last. Lieutenant-General Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., was the inspecting officer. Numerous movements were performed, and at the conclusion the distinguished General stated that he was well satisfied with what he had seen, and he should be able to make a good report.

The 2nd Tower Hamlets Engineers were officially inspected, on Saturday evening last, in Victoria Park, by Colonel Ewart. Lieutenant-Colonel Comyn was in command, and the regiment mustered, with the band and recruits, nearly 400 men. During the past three months the corps has made some substantial earthworks, including a two-gun battery with a bonnet and rifle-pits, which Colonel Ewart inspected; and the men were afterwards put by Major Burgess through the manual and platoon exercises, and some of the most useful battalion movements, which were most creditably performed. A square was then formed, and the regiment addressed by the gallant Colonel, who stated that the improvement made since the last inspection was great. He concluded by intimating his intention of making a favourable report to the War Office.

The annual inspection of the 4th Surrey Administrative Battalion took place, on Monday evening, on the drill-ground at Rotherhithe. At the conclusion of the inspection Colonel Daubeney, C.B., addressing the officers and men, observed that they laboured under some disadvantage, owing to the smallness of their ground. He further attributed some of their defects to the insufficient knowledge of the officers, who were sometimes not so well up as they ought to have been.

The annual prize-meeting of the 19th Surrey took place, on Saturday and Monday last, at their butts at Esher. The names of the old members figure very prominently in the list of winners. The hon. Colonel's prize was won by Sergeant Wright; Colonel Labrow's prizes, by Private Hudson, Sergeant Sexby, and Private Sherring; Miss Hook's prize, by Sergeant Capern; Mr. M'Arthur's prize, by Sergeant Hart; Alderman Sir J. C. Lawrence's prize, by Private Rosenberg; Adjutant Lidwill's prize, by Captain Cade; Messrs. Samuel's prize, by Corporal Clegg; Mr. Waine's prize, by Sergeant-Major Ellwood; Mr. Phipp's prize, by Sergeant Holland; Dr. Helsham's prize, by Corporal Hudson; Quartermaster Margary's prize, by Corporal Boulding; Mr. Kempster's prize, by Corporal Young. There were, in addition to the above, a number of small prizes, and consolation and extra prizes for non-winners.

The visit of the Volunteer Engineers, on Monday, to the School of Military Engineering at Chatham was replete with interest, not only from the number and variety of the military engineering works so carefully explained and illustrated, but also on account of the practical attacking operations carried on by the Engineer Volunteer Corps in conjunction with the troops in garrison. The corps which attended were the 1st Middlesex, the 2nd Tower Hamlets, the 1st Hampshire, and the 1st London Engineer Volunteers. They numbered 700 in all, with thirty officers. On their arrival they were inspected by Colonel Galloway, and conducted over the field-works, batteries, redoubts, and trenches. A submarine mine was exploded by electricity, and army signalling and other matters were shown and explained to the volunteers. They afterwards took part in the siege operations, at the close of which they were complimented on their efficiency by Major-General Browning, who said he hoped to see them at least once a year while he was in command at Chatham.

The 2nd Hants, mustering 250 men, were inspected, on Wednesday, by Colonel Willis, the Assistant Adjutant-General at Portsmouth, who, at the conclusion of the drill, observed, "He had never seen the manual and platoon exercise done better; and, holding the position he did, he should recommend that the 2nd Hants Rifles be armed with the breech-loader, as they were thoroughly qualified to have them."

The annual inspection of the 2nd Hants A-tillery Corps was made, on Tuesday week, at Rowland's Castle, whither they proceeded by special train from the Landport station. The inspecting officer was Colonel Connell. The corps was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Galt. The men were put through battalion drill by Lieutenant-Colonel Galt, and the manual and platoon exercises by Major Frost, the whole being gone through satisfactorily.

The annual encampment of the 1st Administrative Battalion of Wiltshire Volunteers was held last week, on the downs in the neighbourhood of Warminster, and was broken up on Saturday. There was a very good attendance, and the daily drills proved very effective in promoting the efficiency of the various corps comprising the battalion. The review was held on Friday, and Colonel Peel, the Assistant Adjutant-General, who inspected them, and Colonel Everett, the commanding officer of the battalion, alike spoke in the highest terms of the men and of the manner in which they went through the whole of the evolutions. The encampment was very successful. About 150 tents were pitched.

The Worcestershire volunteers were encamped last week at Malvern, and broke up their camp on Saturday. The following companies were encamped:—Worcester, fourteenth company; Worcester, thirteenth company rifle volunteers; Pershore, Malvern, Evesham, Redditch, Droitwich, Upton-on-Severn, Malvern, and Bromsgrove companies, and the Worcester Artillery. There were drills and exercises, and on Friday they were reviewed by Colonel Roche, Assistant Adjutant-General of the northern division. There was a large attendance of spectators, and Prince and Princess Christian honoured the review with their presence. There was a sham fight, and at the close of the evolutions the inspecting officer complimented the officers, and Lord Lyttelton (Lord Lieutenant) also addressed the men.

The Dorset volunteers have been under canvas during the past week at Arish Mell, on the South Dorset coast. The muster was near 700, including officers, and at the review at Lulworth Park, the seat of Mr. E. J. Weld, the inspecting officer, Colonel Willis, expressed himself highly satisfied with the movements.

At the meeting of the Cheshire Rifle Association, on Thursday week, the Lord Lieutenant's prize of £50, with the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association, was won by Captain Wright, 30th (Tranmere) Cheshire.

The volunteer regiments of Oldham and Ashton were inspected, last Saturday, on Ashton Moss, by Colonel Maydwell. The two corps numbered about 800 men. Colonel Maydwell said he should be able to give a very favourable report of the inspection, as both regiments had turned out in remarkably good order. He hoped the time was not far distant when the whole of the volunteers would be armed with the Snider rifle.

Colonel Colborne inspected the 1st Administrative Battalion of Berwickshire Rifle Volunteers, last Saturday evening, in a park on the farm of East Gordon, about a mile from Greenlaw. At the close of the movements Colonel Colborne said that, not having had the pleasure of inspecting the battalion before, he was unable to say what progress had been made. The various movements had been performed in a satisfactory and steady manner, and he should be able to give a favourable report.

Last Saturday the competitions in connection with the East-Lothian Rifle Association for the Wemyss and Elcho challenge cups, which were adjourned for a fortnight in consequence of the death of the late Hon. Mr. Charteris, came off on the range at Garleton Hill. Both cups are competed for by selected teams of ten men for each of the county volunteer corps, the Wemyss cup being for volley-firing and the Elcho cup for the best gross score at 200, 500, and 600 yards. Both the trophies were won by the same company—viz., the No. 7 (North Berwick).

The annual shooting-match for the county cup and other prizes, open to members of the Morayshire Battalion of Rifle Volunteers, came off last Saturday, on the Stotfield Links, near Lossiemouth. The first competition was that for the county cup, a handsome trophy, valued at 60 gs. It is always competed for by six representatives of each corps in the county, including the mounted corps, the members of which are also eligible for the other prizes. The Lhanbyrd men held the cup for the last two years, and the other corps made a keen effort to prevent the No. 7 company from securing it as their absolute property by gaining it this year. These exertions, however, were unavailing. By the narrow majority of six points on a total of nearly 200 the Lhanbyrd team again came in first, and they thus retained the cup. The firing for the Lord Lieutenant's cup and money prizes was, on the whole, superior to that for the county cup. The members of the mounted volunteers shot very fairly, but got few prizes.

It is the intention of the War Office to give the volunteers an opportunity of annually going into camps of exercise—the Government contributing towards the cost of the arrangement.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The London Infirmary for Diseases of the Legs, Re 1 Lion-square, has been the recipient of one of the munificent anonymous donations of £1000, by "M. R."

Prince Arthur has forwarded £20 for the fund being raised at the Mansion House to present tokens to the Canadian volunteers in recognition of their gallant defence of the frontiers.

Mr. H. Alder Smith, house physician (late house surgeon) to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, has been elected resident surgeon to Christ's Hospital, in the room of Mr. Stone, resigned.

The sum to be paid to the proprietors of Staines Bridge by the Corporation of London and the Metropolitan Board of Works in order to have the bridge thrown open to the public has been assessed at the Sheriffs' Court at £30,125.

On Tuesday the master (Mr. Saper), the two chief wardens, and the clerk of the Fruiterers' Company attended at the Mansion House and, according to ancient custom, presented the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress with some choice fruit.

The report of the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company (Limited) for the half year ending June 30 last has been issued. The net profit has amounted to £3777, equal to more than 6 per cent per annum on the subscribed capital; and the directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, carrying forward a balance of £2603.

The *City Press* states that the market improvement committee of the Corporation have reported favourably upon their architect's plan for the erection of a poultry market in connection with the new meat market in Smithfield. The estimated cost of the building is £100,000, and it is calculated that the returns will amount to £13,500 per annum.

At the court of the governors of the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, on Thursday week, with the view of extending the operations of the corporation, it was referred to a sub-committee to prepare a plan for carrying into effect their recommendation for the establishment of a sanitarium, on a site of not more than ten acres of land, within a radius of ten miles of the present hospital.

The emigrants aided in their endeavours to find a home in the New World by the Clerkenwell Emigration Society, during the last two years, number 1660, the last batch of which, consisting of 179 persons, left last week. The emigrants are accompanied by the Rev. E. Styleman Herring, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Clerkenwell, who, on his return, will report on the general prospects of emigration to Canada.

A meeting of the National Education Union was held, on Thursday week, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, at which it was resolved to make the best use of the six months of grace allowed by the Education Bill. Deficiencies in public school accommodation are to be noted without delay, and active measures will be taken to supply them. The principal object for which the union was formed having been secured, the action of the organisation will be brought to a close.

At a meeting of representatives of the various trades engaged in the production and distribution of the Church Service, among whom were representatives of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities and the Queen's Printers, held on Monday at Radley's Hotel, it was resolved to present a memorial to the Privy Council showing the injurious effect of the withdrawal of the Lectionary Bill upon a large number of work-people. It was stated that upwards of 2000 people, many of them women, are entirely thrown out of work through the change contemplated, and many of them have been very partially employed for the last six months.

The second battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, under Colonel Fletcher and Moncrieff, had a field-day on the north bank of the Thames, near Eton, last Saturday morning.

The Illustration of the proposed International Memorial Church and Lecture-Room at West Hackney, which appeared in this Journal a fortnight ago, represents only the design that was adopted by the committee of subscribers. We are informed that the design has been given up for want of funds, and the building will not be commenced. The site, which is in the Stoke Newington-road, at the corner of Walford-road, just opposite West Hackney Church, has been re-sold to the trustees of the old Baptist Church in Devonshire-square, City, whose present meeting-house is to be removed for the extension of the Metropolitan Railway.



THE WAR: THE FAREWELL, AT THE POTSDAM RAILWAY STATION.



THE WAR : FIRST GERMAN PRISONERS BROUGHT INTO METZ.



THE WAR : THE MITRAILLEUSE.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

An increased amount of firmness has characterised the Stock markets during the week, and, although a portion of the decline has been lost, the quotations generally show an improvement. The Consol market has been steady, at an advance of about 3 per cent. For delivery the quotation has been 90½ to 90¾; and for September, 90¾ to 91; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90¾ to 90¾; Bank Stock, 234 to 236; Exchequer Bills, par to 5s. prem. India Five per Cents have been done at 103½ to 109, and India Bonds at par to 10s. prem. Colonial Government Securities have been dealt in to a very moderate extent, but prices have been maintained. Foreign Shares have been steady. Lombards, 14½ to 15.

English Railway Stocks have been in improved request, and a further general advance has taken place in the quotations:—Metropolitan, 64½ to 65½; Caledonian, 72 to 73; Brighton, 34½ to 35½; South Eastern, 67½ to 68½; Great Northern, 117 to 118; Ditto A, 122½ to 123½; Great Eastern, 52 to 52½; Midland, 123½ to 124½; North-Western, 123½ to 124½; Great Western, 63½ to 64½; and North-Eastern, 124½ to 125½. Indian Stocks have been quiet, but firm. Canadian Shares have been dealt in quietly, but prices have been maintained. Foreign Shares have been steady. Lombards, 14½ to 15.

Foreign Bonds have commanded more attention, and, without exception, the tendency has been favourable. Brazilian, 1865, 88½ to 89½; Peruvian, 1865, 83 to 85; Egyptian, 1865, 50 to 51; Ditto Nine per Cents, 89 to 90; Italian, 1861, 46½ to 47; Spanish, 1867, 25½ to 26½; Ditto, 1869, 24½ to 25½; Mexican, 13 to 13½; Turkish, 1865, 59 to 60; Ditto Five per Cents, 41½ to 42½; Ditto, 1869, 52½ to 53½; United States Five-Twenty, 1862, Bonds, 86½ to 87½; Ditto, 1865, 85½ to 86½.

Bank Shares have been quiet, but firm. In Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities very little business has been done.

As was expected, the Bank directors have reduced their minimum quotation ½, making it 5½ per cent. In the general market the demand for accommodation has materially subsided, and capital being much more plentiful, three-months' paper has been taken at 5½ per cent.

On the Continent the money markets have been unsettled, and the Bank of France has raised its rate to 6 per cent.

Heavy supplies of bullion have come to hand during the week, chiefly from America. The demand for export has fallen off, and large amounts have been sent into the Bank.

As regards the exchanges, the rates on Paris have been higher, and German bills have been more negotiable.

Telegraphic advices from Melbourne, dated July 17, state that the Geelong had left for Galle with £453,000 in bullion and £98,625 in sovereigns. The Suffolk had left with £9500 for London direct. The Mooltan has left Galle with £388,000 in Australian gold.

It is now ascertained that the recent statements of the intended exportation of gold by the respective houses of Hirsch, Bischoffshelm, Oppenheim, &c., are entirely without foundation in truth; but it is difficult to see how such exports could, in justice, be prohibited, so long as they were conducted in the ordinary course of trade.

Notice has been given by the Bank of England that holders of stock wishing to receive their dividends by post must make application before Sept. 1, in order to have the October dividend transmitted in that manner.

The report of the Brazilian Street Railway Company (Limited), to be presented on the 19th inst., states the profit on the half-year's working to have been equal to nearly 14 per cent, and recommends a dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent per annum, which will absorb £3654, leaving £524 to be carried forward.

At a meeting of the Société du Cable Transatlantique Français a dividend of 14s. per share, being at the rate of 7 per cent, was declared.

The report of the Anglo-Italian Bank (Limited) for the half year ended June 30 shows the profits to have been £6156, as against £6638 for the corresponding period of last year, and recommends a dividend, as on the previous occasion, at the rate of 4 per cent per annum. After transferring £1000 to the credit of furniture account, a balance of £3522 will remain to be carried forward.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

A decrease in circulation of ..	£596,081
A decrease in public deposits of ..	484,509
An increase in other deposits of ..	106,650
A decrease in Government securities of ..	518
A decrease in other securities of ..	1,284,482
An increase in bullion of ..	319,080
An increase in rest of ..	8,023
An increase in reserve of ..	969,125

The circulation, including post bills, is now £24,463,737; public deposits amount to £5,606,067; and private deposits to £20,695,765. The securities held represent £35,138,432; and the stock of bullion is £19,080,696. The rest stands at £3,453,467.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—The corn trade has ruled dull throughout the week, owing to the political news received, which is construed as heralding an earlier termination of the war than was at one time anticipated, and to the prospect of a good crop at home. Millers have operated very cautiously, and have confined their purchases to their positive wants. The advance of Friday last has been altogether lost, and prices have yet a downward tendency for both English and foreign wheat. Some few parcels of new English wheat were on offer, but the quality was variable and the business transacted was not sufficient to test prices. Barley was unaltered in value, but maize gave way 1s. per quarter. Oats, beans, and peas were dull and drooping. Flour changed hands to a fair extent, on former terms.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Malt, 850; oats, 100 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 31,320; barley, 3610; oats, 52,420; peas, 6790; maize, 9070 qrs.; flour, 12,450 barrels and 780 sacks.

Current Prices of English Grain.—Red wheat, 52s. to 56s.; white ditto, 54s. to 61s.; barley, 32s. to 40s.; malt, 50s. to 70s.; oats, 22s. to 34s.; beans, 40s. to 52s.; peas, 38s. to 42s. per quarter; flour, 36s. to 54s. per 280 lb.

Imperial Averages of Grain.—48,470 quarters of English wheat sold last week at an average price of 54s. 11d.; 305 qrs. of barley at 31s. 8d.; and 1458 qrs. of oats at 28s. 5d. per quarter.

Provisions.—There was a moderate demand for butter, at about late rates. Waterford, 112s. to 120s.; Carlow, 110s. to 118s.; Cork, 4ths, new, 102s. to 104s.; Limerick, 112s. to 116s.; Friesland, fresh, 120s. to 122s.; Jersey, 84s. to 120s. per cwt. Bacon and hams were in fair request, at the following prices:—Singed Waterford bacon, 71s. to 77s.; ditto Hamburg, 60s. to 63s.; York hams, 92s. to 98s.; Irish, 88s. to 112s. per cwt. There was very little doing in lard, at irregular rates:—Waterford and Limerick bladder, 80s. to 84s.; Cork and Belfast ditto, 78s. to 82s.; firkin and keg Irish, 70s. to 74s.; American and Canadian, 60s.; cask ditto, 64s. per cwt.

Hay and Straw.—There was only a limited supply on sale at to-day's market. The demand was active, at the annexed quotations:—Prime old hay, 120s. to 123s. 6d.; inferior ditto, 100s. to 110s.; prime new hay, 105s. to 115s.; inferior ditto, 90s. to 105s.; prime old clover, 135s. to 145s.; inferior ditto, 110s. to 120s.; prime new clover, 120s. to 128s.; inferior ditto, 100s. to 110s.; and straw, 24s. to 32s. per load.

Seeds.—The market has remained without movement of importance, and prices are unchanged for all kinds of agricultural seeds. Linseed and rapeseed are unaltered in price.

Colonial Produce.—The Mining-lane markets have remained in the same inactive state which has characterised them for some time past. Tea has been little inquired after, and values are unaltered. The sales of sugar have been moderate, and prices have ruled in favour of buyers. Coffee has been plentiful, and has sold at low rates. Rice has ruled dull, but saltpetre has commanded extreme prices.

Spirits.—Rum has been in request, on fully former terms. Brandy and grain spirits have commanded the late advance.

Hops.—The accounts from the plantations have continued very favourable, and their effect has been to curtail operations. Brewers refuse to purchase, preferring to await the influence of the new yield upon the quotations; meantime, values are altogether nominal.

Wool.—The wool trade has remained in a very quiet state, and prices have been with difficulty supported. There is a general indisposition to extend operations during the continuance of war, and wool, amongst other articles of the kind, has been depressed in value in consequence.

Potatoes.—With fair supplies of potatoes on sale, the trade has ruled quiet, at late rates.

Oils.—Lined oil is quoted at 29s. 6d. to 30s.; English brown rape, 43s. 6d.; refined, 45s. 6d.; foreign, 46s. 6d. to 47s. American refined petroleum, 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 5¼d.

Tallow.—Y.C. has ruled steady, at 44s. 6d. spot; and 45s. 9d., sent four months.

Coals.—Hollywell Main, 17s. 9d.; Wallsend Hetton, 19s.; Wallsend Hetton Lyons, 16s. 9d.; Wallsend Russel's Hetton, 17s. 6d.; Wallsend South Hetton, 19s.; Wallsend Hartlepool, 18s. 6d.; Wallsend Deaf Hill, 18s. 6d.; Wallsend Kellie, 18s.; Wallsend South Kellie, 18s. 6d.; Wallsend Tees, 18s. 9d.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—The cattle trade ruled quiet, but Monday's enhanced rates have been fairly maintained. As regards beasts, the supply was about an average. Prime breeds were in request, at Monday's advance; otherwise the trade was quiet. With sheep the market was fairly supplied. Transactions progressed with a moderate amount of activity, at about late currencies. Lambs were steady. Calves were in moderate request, on former terms.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-wooled ditto 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; large hogs, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; lambs, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 6d.; sucking calves, 20s. to 26s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1260; sheep and lambs, 11,160; calves, 144; pigs, 15. Foreign: Beasts, 500; sheep and lambs, 3420; calves, 530; pigs, 65.

THE WAR.—Parents who are compelled to recall their Daughters from Schools abroad are informed that there are now a few VACANCIES in a high-class LADIES' SCHOOL, west end of London, where every educational advantage is afforded. Reference permitted to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. Address, "Domina," care of Messrs. Williams and Co., 124, Oxford-street, W.

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ICE-SAFES or REFRIGERATORS fitted with Water-Tanks and Filters and every modern improvement. The New American Double-wall Ice-water Pichers, American Butter-Dishes, for use with Ice; Champagne Frappé Pails, &c. Illustrated Price-liste free on application at the sole Office: WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, 140, Strand, London, W.C.

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THE WAR: THE EMPEROR VISITING THE CAMP OF VOLTIGEURS OF THE GUARD, AT METZ.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

In another page of this week's Paper will be found a record of the latest events of the campaign, with an account of the signal defeat inflicted, last Saturday, upon the right wing of the French army, under Marshal M'Mahon, by the German forces under the Crown Prince of Prussia; and also the simultaneous advance of the Prussians in the centre of their line, driving out General Frossard from Saarbruck and pressing on

to St. Avold. The Map of that part of the country, which is here republished, being a part of the larger Map given as a Special Supplement with our last Number, will help to show the change thus effected in the general position of the contending armies. Another map, or topographical plan, which is engraved for this publication, represents the battle-field of Wörth or Reichshofen, near Weissenburg (which the French call Wissembourg), where the Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm, with the Prussian Royal Guards and the

troops of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baden, gained his great victory of Saturday, following up his previous success of the Thursday, announced in our late impression last week. The particulars of these important actions are related in our narrative of the current affairs of the war; as well as their effect upon the situation of the Emperor and his headquarters at Metz, and upon the general state of things in France.

The series of our Illustrations of the scenes of the cam-



THE WAR: THE TOWN OF SAARBRUCK, SKETCHED ON THE DAY AFTER ITS CAPTURE BY THE FRENCH.



THE BATTLE-FIELDS OF WEISSENBURG AND WÖRTH.



THE SEAT OF WAR.

paign is now continued, in the first place, by the sketches engraved for this Number, which have been received from our Special Artists at the French headquarters, having been made by them when they visited some of the places of actual conflict last week. These sketches represent the French frontier town of Forbach; the view from Forbach, looking towards the Prussian territory; the French attack on Saarbrück, from the neighbouring heights of Spicheren; the town of Saarbrück and its suburb of St. Johann, with the connecting bridge over the river Saar; and the neighbouring position of St. Ingbert, held by the Prussians, on Wednesday week, after their retirement from Saarbrück. We present also an illustration of the newly-invented machines of slaughter, called *mitrailleuses*, which were tried for the first time in serious warfare, on Tuesday week, in the presence of the Emperor Napoleon, during the attack on Saarbrück. Two incidents of the proceedings at the Imperial headquarters at Metz, before the late disastrous engagements, are represented in two of the sketches; one being the Emperor's inspection of the camp of his Voltigeurs of the Guard; the other being the arrival of a couple of German prisoners of war, officers of the Baden contingent, who had been caught in a small party of cavalry making a reconnaissance beyond Niederbronn. These transactions are of little military importance, compared with the tremendous news of the current week; but they are characteristic of the earlier aspect of the war on the French side, and a few remarks upon each subject will not be wasted.

Almost the first combat that took place, since the armies came in front of each other, was the cavalry skirmish of the 26th ult., when the two Baden dragoon officers were taken prisoners. On the day before a reconnaissance was made in the neighbourhood of Hagenau by Captain Count Zeppelin, of the Wurtemberg Staff, and three Baden officers, accompanied by four dragoons. They rode boldly through the French town of Lauterburg, and remained thirty-six hours in the country, exploring the French positions. The object of the reconnaissance was fully attained; but between Neuweiler and Niederbronn, the reconnoitring party encountered a regiment of French hussars, and were dispersed. Of the officers, Captain Count Zeppelin alone returned. One of his companions, an Englishman named Lieutenant Winslow, in the service of the Grand Duke of Baden, was killed, and the others were taken prisoners. They were brought to the French headquarters at Metz on the 1st inst., and were confined in an apartment on the ramparts, under the custody of a French gendarme. As they were conducted through the streets, lightly handcuffed, by two grenadiers of the Guard, the townspeople crowded to see them, but no insult was offered to them; and Marshal Leboeuf ordered that they should be well treated in every respect. Their names are Lieutenant von Gähling and Lieutenant von Wechmar. Our own countryman, the unfortunate Lieutenant Winslow, who is described as a very strong man, a good rider and swordsman, was cut down after a desperate resistance, and the two Lieutenants, together with the orderly officers, were captured. Only Count Zeppelin, who rode a very spirited horse, made his way through the enemy, though not without receiving many cuts and blows. He brought with him the horse of a French officer which he had captured. On arriving at the Bavarian outposts he was received with loud cheers for his gallant conduct. There is reason to believe that the knowledge of the country gained by this brave exploit on the 26th and 27th ult. contributed greatly to the victory of the Crown Prince on Saturday last. It is said that Mr. Winslow, who had frequently gone on hunting expeditions in this part of Alsace, was the guide of Count Zeppelin in the reconnaissance; and his life, one of the first sacrificed in the war, may have purchased the great success of the German army.

The Engraving on our front page gives a view of Forbach, a manufacturing town on the French side of the frontier, less than forty miles from Metz by railway, and four miles from Saarbrück, which is the nearest Prussian town. Between Forbach and the town of Sarreguemines, or Saargemünd, which lies about ten miles southward, was the centre of the French army, until the Prussian victories of last Saturday broke the French position in the middle, as well as turned and crushed its right wing. Our Artist went on from Metz, and made his sketches of Forbach, as well as of Saarbrück, some days before this catastrophe, but immediately after the temporary triumph of the French at Saarbrück, on the 2nd inst. In his sketch engraved for our front page the western side of Forbach, towards St. Avoird and the Metz road, is delineated; but our larger Engraving, on page 160, shows the view on the other side of the town, looking eastward to the Prussian frontier. It is taken from a hill behind the town, upon which are the ruins of some ancient building, perhaps a feudal stronghold, put in the foreground of his sketch. The road to Saarbrück, parallel with the railway, runs into the distance on the left hand, marked by the line of poplars beside it. Another road, also leading across the frontier, branches off to the right, passing some handsome villas, with gardens, and disappearing in a hollow of the hills. In the angle between these two roads was the large camp of French troops. The country around Forbach is beautiful, with undulating hills covered with woods. The principal street of the town is the high road from France to Germany; it was full of soldiers, when our Artist saw it, halting to treat themselves with beer, wine, or coffee, at the tables set out before the shops; and the old church was occupied by soldiers at work mending boots and shoes; but there is a new church, a handsome Gothic building. The factory chimneys are mostly near the railway; the local industry, which is chiefly in the iron trade, has been stopped for want of the coal from Saarbrück.

A description of the town of Saarbrück, with an account of its bombardment on Tuesday, the 2nd, by the corps of General Frossard, when the Emperor brought his little boy from Metz to receive his "baptism of fire," appeared in our last week's news of the war. It is, like Forbach, a small manufacturing town, but noted for its coal-mines; and, being situated on the river Saar, which is navigable for barges and lighters from this place down to Trèves, and to the Moselle, it has a favourable position for trade. The town itself stands on the left bank, or south-west side of the river; but the suburb of St. Johann, in which is the railway station of the German line connecting Saarlouis and Trèves with the railways from Mayence, and those of Bavaria and Baden, stands on the right bank. Our view of the town, on page 173, is taken from the suburb of St. Johann, looking over the bridge and river into Saarbrück; the road to Forbach and the French frontier lie beyond the dip in the hills to the extreme right. The wooded hills overlooking the back of the town, on our left hand, are the heights of Spicheren, which were occupied by the French for the purpose of attacking Saarbrück. We must now refer to page 176, where our readers will find an illustration of the scene upon the hill during that questionable military exploit. Near a little tavern, or rather public summer-house, kept for the sale of liquors, among the poplar-trees that grow upon this slope, were planted three batteries of field artillery, 12-pounders, and several of the famous *mitrailleuses*, which Napoleon III. and

young Prince Louis came to see in operation. The town of Saarbrück and its suburb are seen low in the plain, not a mile distant, to the right hand of this view; six or seven thousand Prussian troops, having abandoned the high ground to the French, are slowly retiring, on their way through the town and over the bridge, to the wooded hills on the opposite bank of the Saar, whence a Prussian field battery, at too great a distance to reach the French position, keeps up an intermittent fire. The village of Arnval, in the hollow to the left hand, has been occupied by French chasseurs. The French troops actively engaged in this affair were all the infantry, artillery, and cavalry of General Bataille's division of the 2nd Army Corps, commanded by General Frossard, numbering about 25,000 men. The cannonade and bombardment, after the retirement of the Prussians across the plain, lasted two hours—from half-past eleven to half-past one o'clock. The Emperor and the Prince Imperial, having travelled from Metz by railway, with Marshal Leboeuf, drove out from Forbach in an open carriage, and mounted their horses when they reached Spicheren, riding to and fro to see the artillery at work. In our illustration the Emperor is to be distinguished by his holding the telescope to his eye; Marshal Leboeuf and another General are at his left hand; the little Prince Imperial sits on a pony at his father's right hand; General Frossard, formerly domestic governor of the Prince, is at the boy's right hand, pointing out the enemy's position. It is evident that not one of the party was exposed to the slightest danger, since all the Prussian fire from below fell short of this elevated ground. The whole loss on the French side was two officers, one sergeant-major, and four soldiers, although some regiments had to descend and encounter the Prussians nearer at hand. The Prince Imperial picked up a bullet and cut the initials of his name upon it. He and his father returned to Metz, by railway, at four o'clock. While the Prussian troops were retiring into the town, the Emperor caused his new implement of destruction, the *mitrailleuse*, to be tried upon two or three platoons of them, marching off at a distance of 1600 metres—just one English mile. A whole battery of *mitrailleuses* was opened upon them, and French writers say that the havoc was dreadful.

We present an illustration of the *mitrailleuse*, which somewhat resembles the Gatling gun, and may be here explained. The reader must imagine a many-barrelled gun, thirty-seven barrels all laid together like a faggot of sticks, and soldered fast in that position. They are open at both ends, and behind is a wrought-iron framework to support the breech-loading apparatus. A breech block, containing a separate spiral spring and steel piston for each barrel, slides backwards and forwards behind the barrels worked by a lever. When the breech block is drawn back there is space sufficient between it and the barrels to slip down vertically a plate pierced with holes containing cartridges, one for each barrel. Then the breech block is pressed forwards by means of the lever, and this action both closes fast the back of all the barrels and compresses the spiral springs, so that they are ready to thrust their pistons forward suddenly against their corresponding cartridges and so ignite them but for a certain hindrance. This hindrance is a thin steel plate in front of the pistons, but it is movable out of the way by the action of a handle. As the handle is turned fast or slow, the plate slides out of the way quickly or slowly in proportion, and permits either one piston after another to strike and discharge its cartridge at intervals of any duration, or, by rapid turning of the handle, all the pistons to strike their cartridges so rapidly that the thirty-seven barrels are discharged almost simultaneously—as nearly so as the rifles of a company of infantry ordered to fire a volley. The barrels being practically parallel, the bullets fly pretty closely, and great destruction must occur if the piece be only properly laid on the object. As ten platesful of cartridges, or 370 bullets, can be discharged in one minute, it is evident that nothing could pass a bridge, a doorway, a narrow path, the ditch of a fortress, guarded by *mitrailleuses* well served and protected. The machine can be easily worked by two men, possibly even by one. But it is too heavy to be conveyed otherwise than on a small carriage, and a carriage involves horses. It is not supposed that it can meet and master a field gun. It occupies a place between field artillery and infantry. A pattern of this now celebrated arm, which has for some time past been stored at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, has been sent to the Royal Artillery at Shoeburyness, where experiments will be made with it next week on the beach where the gunnery operations of the Royal Artillery are carried on. Other patterns of the *mitrailleuse* are expected to arrive from the Continent and America in the course of a few weeks, and with these also experiments will be made at Shoeburyness.

The French fleet in the Baltic is the subject of one of our illustrations. It is commanded by Admiral Bouet-Willaumez, and was honoured with the personal farewell visit of the Empress on its departure from Cherbourg. It consists of the following ships:—*Surveillante*, ironclad frigate, flagship; *Gauloise*, ironclad frigate; *Océan*, ironclad frigate, broadside; *Flandre*, ironclad frigate; *Jeanne d'Arc*, ironclad corvette; *Thétis*, ironclad corvette; *Guyenne*, ironclad frigate; and Prince Napoleon's yacht. The foregoing comprises the whole of the first division now in the Baltic, to be reinforced in a few days by the following:—*Savoie*, ironclad frigate, Rear-Admiral Pehouët; *Valeureuse*, ironclad frigate; *Revanche*, ironclad frigate; *Montcalm*, ironclad frigate; *Victoire*, ironclad frigate; *Atalante*, ironclad frigate; *Rochambeau*, ironclad frigate; *Taureau*, ironclad ram; *Duyot*, despatch-boat; *Cosmos*, despatch-boat; *Bougainville*; *despatch-boat*; *Catinat*, despatch-boat; *Chateau Renaud*, despatch-boat; *Custard*, despatch-boat; *Peiron*, despatch-boat; *Bonsanque*, despatch-boat; *L'Heureuse*, despatch-boat; *Ariel*, despatch-boat; *L'Hirondelle*, Imperial yacht.

Before entering the Baltic, Admiral Bouet captured two gun-boats at the mouth of the Elbe, and bombarded the naval station of Wilhelmshaven, but with no other purpose than to try the guns of his ironclads, and no landing was attempted. General Vogel von Falckenstein, the Prussian commander in the North, has taken means to guard against a surprise on that side. On the approach to the coast of a small French ship on the 28th, the General was informed of the fact by telegraph from six different places at once, and the circumstance of the French fleet appearing off Skagen was known at headquarters a minute after. It is impossible that arrangements could be more perfect. It is known where the French mean to attempt a landing, and batteries on the coast are ready to receive them. All the pilots have been sent into the interior, the coast lights have been extinguished, and torpedoes have been sunk; but should a landing be effected, General von Falckenstein is prepared to fight.

The war fleet of France consists of about sixty ironclads, including floating batteries. Large, however, as is this war fleet, its strength is not in proportion. Compared with the Prussian navy, it can only oppose satisfactorily one ship to the König Wilhelm. The *Rochambeau*, which the French Government bought from America in 1867, is a most powerful vessel. It is a ram, but carries its guns broadside, and has a burden of 5090 tons. Four very powerful vessels, at least, the French navy can oppose to the two turret-ships of the Prussians—the *Taureau*, the *Bélier*, the *Cerbère*, and the *Boule Dogue*. These

four are steam-rams, and have a speed of about fourteen knots each. They each carry one gun of twenty tons, and each is covered with a cylindrical ball-proof dome. The remaining fifty-four ironclads may be divided into nine classes:—First, there are the *Magenta* and *Solferino*, which are large, but old-fashioned; then the *Gloire*, *Invincible*, and *Normandie*, which are smaller, but not better than our *Warrior*. The *Couronne* stands alone, being better plated and protected than those mentioned, but in ordnance being on a par with them. Then come the vessels built on one uniform system, to carry thirty-six guns and of 900-horse power. The *Belliqueuse* is a remarkable vessel, which carries ten sixty-pounder guns. There are two turret vessels, of a modified form, the *St. Jean d'Acre* and *Atalante*, and four vessels which are small and unimportant. These form the seagoing fleet of France. Besides these, for the protection of the coasts, there are twenty-seven floating batteries and four coastguard vessels, built to carry heavy guns, but having no great speed.

Our Special Artist in Prussia contributes two sketches of the departure of soldiers from Berlin and Potsdam to join the several armies on the French frontier. The Grenadiers of the Royal Guards, who took so important a part in the battles of last week under the command of the Crown Prince, left Berlin on the 29th ult., by the Anhalt railway, at one o'clock in the day, after marching in from Potsdam, and receiving their new colours from the King's own hands that morning, in front of the palace at Berlin. The band of this regiment had been playing to the citizens of Berlin, in the Thiergarten, or Zoological Gardens, on the evening before. The Prussian Royal Guards, numbering altogether 30,000, are men chosen from the strongest of the military recruits throughout all the provinces of the kingdom. They are from 5 ft. 9 in. to 6 ft. 1 in. in height, and from 12 st. to 13½ st. in weight. Nearly one fourth of their number are old soldiers, upon whose breast the 1866 decoration glitters; while many of the non-commissioned officers carry five or six war medals and crosses, commemorative of their services in Schleswig-Holstein, Bohemia, and Southern Germany. A finer or more martial-looking set of fellows can be found in no European army; and they have the quiet, steady bearing characteristic of the Prussian troops. The uniform of the Prussian Guard differs in no way from that of the Line: they wear the helmet, dark-blue tunic, white belt, and black trousers with red stripes, similar to that of the British Line. Their knapsacks, and those of the whole Prussian army, are of brown, undressed cowhide. The artillery differ from the Line soldiers only in wearing black sword-belts instead of white, and in carrying a short rifle with a sword-bayonet, instead of the long rifle and straight bayonet of the Line. This general uniformity between infantry and artillery gives a certain monotony to the appearance of large bodies of Prussian troops, as compared with those of other nations. There are exceptions, however. The chasseurs are dressed in dark green, with shakoes similar to those of the British infantry, but larger; they carry a short rifle and short bayonet. The artillery carry their blanket, which is green, in a roll over the shoulder. Upon the whole, the only distinguishing mark of the various regiments is the colour of the facings. The Hessian contingents are distinguishable by their light blue facings. The Bavarian infantry, though it has adopted the Prussian style of uniform, retains the national green with red facings. The dragoon regiments are either dark or light blue. The hussars are red, black, green, yellow, and light blue. They wear shakoes of miniver fur, and braided jackets. The Uhlans are principally light or dark blue, with lancer caps; they are the heaviest cavalry of the Prussian army, with the exception of the four cuirassier regiments, who wear white uniforms, with steel breast and back plates and helmets, with high buff leather boots and gauntlets. Setting aside a few exceptions, the whole male population of Prussia may be said to be trained for arms—ready for offensive warfare either in the army or the Landwehr, from the age of twenty to that of thirty-six, and in the Landsturm, for defensive warfare within the country, to the age of fifty. At the present juncture the reserve and the first and second bans of the Landwehr have been called out, and therefore every Prussian citizen between the ages of twenty and thirty-six, or in some provinces thirty-eight, has joined the army, leaving the task of harvesting to the old men, the women, and children. The number of the reserves and Landwehrmen which Berlin alone has furnished amounts to 35,000. That is nearly five per cent of the population; and a still greater number had applied. But it has been decided not to exceed by a man the normal war-footing of the regiments. The surplus of the reserve over that number is divided in Prussia into a first and second "compensation" reserve (*Ersatzreserve*), which is only called out to make up for the losses of the regiments during the war. This whole additional reserve is altogether left at home. Thus the strain on the military forces of the nation is not so great as it was at the beginning in 1866. According to official returns, the total strength of the army of the North German Confederation amounts to 319,358 men on the peace footing, and to 977,262 men on the war footing. This war establishment comprises—Field troops, privates and non-commissioned officers, 511,876; dépôts, ditto, 180,672; garrison troops, ditto, 265,082; officers, staff and military schools, 19,682. These are the armies of Prussia, or rather of the North German Confederation. But as the non-Confederate States of the South have now made common cause in defence of the Fatherland, we must add their forces to the total. The Bavarian army upon its peace establishment numbers 50,000 men, and at least 30,000 more has been added by calling in the reserves. Wurtemberg can furnish in war time 31,405 men; and Baden, 20,722.

A correspondent at Berlin observes that Prussia now exhibits such a sight as was never seen elsewhere in the world before:—"Here are thousands of educated, intelligent men formed into a mere machine for the defence of their homes. This is the triumph of the compulsory system. These earnest, grave-looking peasants and artisans are to be transformed by magic into soldiers. They come trooping along in the hot summer weather with little bundles in their hands. They enter the recruiting dépôt, the barrack, or whatever the building may be, and presently tramp away in blue uniforms, with a heavy, measured step. One would swear that they had been drilling in secret ever since their time of active service expired. They move a little stiffly at first, it is true, but with a business-like air and with faultless precision as to keeping time. They are armed and equipped. The contents of the little bundles disappear in the great cumbersome knapsacks. The inevitable breech-loader is taken in hand, the tightly-rolled overcoat is looped round the body like a scarf, and with haversack and water-flask, pouch and cooking-tin, the Prussian soldier is ready for the field. He tramps away to the nearest railroad station, has a parting shake of the hand from the sympathetic bystanders, a parting drink of beer, or dozen of cigars thrust kindly upon him, and starts to meet the French as fast as the authorities can manage his departure. So it goes on from day to day. These peasants and artisans, tradesmen and farmers, are turned



THE WAR: THE EMPEROR AND HIS STAFF WATCHING THE ATTACK ON SAARBRÜCK FROM THE HEIGHTS OF SPICHEREN.



THE WAR: THE FRENCH FLEET IN THE BALTIC—THE ADMIRAL'S FLAGSHIP, THE SERVEILLANTE, LEADING.

into soldiers, and sent forth amidst the blessings of their country.

"A committee has been formed in Berlin, by some private gentlemen, to provide beer, cigars, and other such comforts, for their brave defenders. It is pleasant to see the committee-room filled with fair volunteers, who carry mugs of beer to the soldiers, as though they had been specially trained in that business. The pretty faces and beaming smiles of these volunteers must be very cheering to the poor dusty fellows. How deftly the mugs are carried! How quickly the light footsteps come back up the platform, and return again with yet more beer! The ladies are distinguished, like their male friends, by the red cross on a white band, worn by each as a badge upon the arm. That red cross is an omen of good to the Prussian soldier. Here at first starting, and afterwards on the battle-field, he will find help under the well-known badge. His earlier experiences are the lighter and pleasanter; but if he should be wounded later on, and should lie, pitifully gasping, with an agony of thirst upon him, the red cross of the ambulance corps will bring hope to his heart. Cheer after cheer rings out from the crowded train. The lady volunteers, when the train moves slowly forward, are obliged to stand aside, and away goes another regiment to the front."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. George William Frederick Villiers, Earl of Clarendon, K.G., G.C.B., P.C., her Majesty's late Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, of No. 1, Grosvenor-crescent, Belgrave-square; The Grove, Herts; Hindon, Wilts; and Penlin Castle, Carmarthenshire, was proved in London by his eldest surviving son, the Right Hon. Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon (heretofore Lord Hyde), and his sons-in-law, the Hon. Frederick Arthur Stanley, M.P., and the Right Hon. Edward, Baron Skelmersdale, the joint acting executors. His Lordship has appointed his wife sole guardian of his children that may be in their minority. The will is dated July 31, 1866, and a codicil Aug. 11, 1868, and his Lordship died June 27 last, aged seventy. He devises his estates at Kenilworth, Warwickshire, and all other his real estates to his eldest son and successor and to his issue. He directs that his pictures and paintings, which he designates "the Clarendon Collection," at The Grove or elsewhere, numbering upwards of 150, and all other pictures, are to continue as heirlooms. He bequeaths to his wife, Lady Katharine, the daughter of the first Earl of Verulam, an immediate legacy of £1000 and all moneys in her own name in the London and South-Western Railway and at her banker's; all her jewels and such plate and books as she may select, as well as carriages and horses, and the residence, The Grove Mill House, with the furniture. He bequeaths to his brother, the Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, an annuity of £300; to his sister-in-law, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Villiers, £100 a year, and the cottage, The Firs; to his daughter Lady Emily, and his younger sons, each a legacy of £7000, in addition to any other provision for them. He appoints his son, the present Earl, residuary legatee.

The will of James Du Pré, Esq., of Wilton Park, and 40, Portland-place, was proved in London by his son, Caledon George Du Pré, Esq., M.P. for Bucks; Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, Esq., testator's son-in-law; and Arthur Riversdale Grenfell, Esq., his grandson, the joint acting executors, and to each he leaves a legacy of £500 for their trouble. The personality was sworn under £250,000. The will is dated March 26, 1863, and a codicil Oct. 15, 1869; and the testator died June 13 last, at the advanced age of ninety-two, having at the age of twenty-four taken his seat in the House of Commons for Gatton, and afterwards for Chichester. He bequeaths his jewels to his eldest son absolutely; he also leaves all his freehold estates to his eldest son and his issue, and appoints him residuary legatee. He bequeaths to his son Charles Lennox Irby Du Pré a legacy of £11,000. He leaves to his married daughters each a legacy of £9000 beyond any previous provision, and to each of his unmarried daughters a legacy of £19,000; and there are bequests to other members of his family, and legacies to servants. All legacies free of duty.

The will of Alexander Robb, Esq., of Elm Villa, Brixton-hill, Surrey, was proved in London, on the 20th ult., under £30,000, by William Farr, Esq., M.D., and James Hammick, Esq., barrister-at-law, both of the Registrar-General's office, Somerset House; and the testator's cousin, George Elphinstone, Esq., of Oakfield House, Streatham-common, the joint acting executors. He leaves to each of his executors for their trouble a legacy of £100, and to Mr. Elphinstone a further legacy of £200. He has left the following charitable bequests:—To the Charing-cross Hospital, £1000; British and Foreign Bible Society, £300; the Society of Arts, Manufacture, and Commerce; the Ophthalmic Hospital, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, each £200; the Society for the Promotion of Social Science, the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the Religious Tract Society, the London Missionary Society, and the day and Sunday schools belonging to the Presbyterian Church, Clapham, to each £100. After making a few bequests to friends, he directs his executors to divide the residue of his property amongst the descendants of his first cousins (on both his father and mother's side) upon the like condition as regards the residue under the will of his late brother, Robert Robb; and, in addition, leaves to his cousins, James and John Robb, each a legacy of £100.

The will of the late Earl of Kingston (an abstract of which was published in our issue of July 30) was executed by his Lordship Feb. 14, 1866, and not in 1861.

From April 1 to Aug. 6 the Treasury receipts were £21,659,822, or nearly £3,000,000 short of the revenue in the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure amounted to £25,292,944. The balance in the Bank of England on Saturday last was £3,187,159.

The liabilities of the Norwich Crown Bank are stated to be £1,600,321; while the assets are £992,656, irrespective of any surplus that may become available from the estate of Sir Robert Harvey, against which there are Stock Exchange claims of more than £200,000, by which it would be nearly absorbed. It is said that these claims will be resisted.

The Cumberland memorial statue to the late Earl of Carlisle, erected on Brampton Moat, about nine miles from Carlisle, was unveiled, on Tuesday, by the Hon. C. W. G. Howard, M.P. for East Cumberland, brother of the late Earl, in the presence of a large company. The statue, which stands on a pedestal of octagonal shape, 8 ft. 3 in. in height, made of fine white stone, is from designs from Mr. Foley, R.A., and is a bronze figure also 8 ft. 3 in. in height, and a beautiful work of art. It represents his Lordship in a standing position, habited in the robes and insignia of the Order of the Garter, with one hand resting on a book, introduced as suggestive of his taste for literary pursuits. A general holiday was observed in Brampton, and the friendly societies and local rifle corps marched in procession.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

An unusual number of members lingered through the penultimate week of the Session. Above all, the small band of patriots below the gangway on the Liberal side were steady and persistent in their attendance; for they had even then much to do. They had to watch the preservation of the great policy of non-intervention as laid down by Mr. Candlish and the household-suffragites of Sunderland, who duly settled the matter in public meeting assembled, and enabled their representative in his grandest manner to announce to the Government that he and they approved of their course; and therefore all was well. Possibly this was a little premature; and one may be anxious to know what Mr. Candlish and those who may, by an adaptation, be called the three tailors of Sunderland, think of the treaty which binds England to go to war to secure the neutrality of Belgium. Something towards this resolve it is supposed that Lord Russell may have contributed by his almost dashing speech the other night in the Lords, which savoured of those days of statesmanship when Great Britain thought it a part of her duty to be a Power in Europe. Unquestionably that address did much to break down Lord Granville's reticence, and to make him nearly disclose the secret which both he and Mr. Gladstone, several days later, distinctly proclaimed to both Houses. But, to return to the below-the-gangwayites and their doings, which were the feature of last week's sittings in the Commons: Who shall describe the searching interrogatory power of Mr. Vernon Harcourt, when he desired to know how went foreign affairs, and sought to dive into the recesses of the secret treaty. Erect, and with his tall figure displayed to its utmost advantage, he, as it were, "bestrode the petty men," and, with a mingling of lofty self-consciousness and a gracious banter, he seemed as if he wished to chide the Government with a friendly gentleness, and at the same time to express a touch of contempt for them. The greatest outburst, however, of the patriot band was when, of all things, the Indian Budget came on to be discussed. Absolutely, there was an abnormal audience for this occasion, and the discussion took a new turn, and something like a passionate turn; for Mr. Fawcett, charged to the full with a tremendous speech, stayed the advent of the Under-Secretary for India while he pronounced a jeremiad over the woes of the natives of our Indian empire and a denunciation of their wrongs; and the up-and-down sentences went up and down, and the first personal pronoun hurtled incessantly through such air as there was in the House, and there were suggestions of a recent study of Burke's opening speech at the trial of Warren Hastings; and three evidently well-to-do and not-dissatisfied Asiatics who were seated in the gallery gradually became interested, then excited, and, finally, were evidently wound up to a mutinous pitch of belief in the injuries of which they had hitherto not been particularly conscious. After him came co-thinking, philo-Indians, from around him, and they did their possible, small or as nearly great as was in them, to illustrate the failure of the recognition by the Government as regards the native of the axiom "Is he not a man and a brother?"

All this time Mr. Grant-Duff sat still, preserving that mental equilibrium which was necessary in order to prevent the least jumbling of that mapped-out speech which he was to deliver on Indian finance. When, at length, he got his opportunity, it was palpable that the shower of reproaches which had been falling thick and heavy affected him no more than so much thistledown, and he set in with evident design not to spare the House a single one of those sharp-cut sentences into which are infused many phrases which would be felicitous if it were not that, from some cause or other, they inevitably verge on the grotesque. With his head thrown back, in a loud, shrill, inflexible monotone, and with scarcely any of that which in writing is called punctuation, he went straight on until just before the hour arrived when the morning sitting must perforce be closed, when he announced with an ineffable air of gratification that he should resume his speech at nine o'clock. And so he did, without being gainsaid, uttering obviously every word he had prepared, and probably concluding with a mental ejaculation, "What will his Grace of Argyll, who has tried to anticipate my Budgets, think of that?" Doubtless, a satisfied, and so a happy, man was he that night, and not the less because Mr. Gladstone was not there to watch with a severe countenance the latter part of his eccentric Under-Secretary for India's financial address, which he strives to make an idyl.

In a parenthetic way, observation may be made on the appearance, in the latter days of the Session, of Sir Henry Bulwer. Singular, and almost romantic, from the pale and haggard point of view as is his appearance, it is matched by the peculiarities of his elocution. A naturally weak voice has dwindled into tenuity owing to obvious general physical debility, so that for several minutes all that the listeners have is the supposition of a gentle murmur, contrasting with contorted gesticulation, while presently there comes forth a shrill utterance that pierces the very roof and startles the half-slumbering tenants of the half-empty benches. On an occasion when the "Secret Treaty" was in hand, knowing exactly what he was talking about, Sir Henry really made a capital speech, turning certain diplomatists inside out, and, by the force of the pressure of knowledge, absolutely comparatively got over the general unintelligibility of his elocution. When, however, he tried to galvanise the question of the murders by the Greek brigands, he fell back into his old vein, and his utterance was as unsympathetic to the ear as his conclusions and denunciations were violent. A feature of this discussion, which was otherwise remarkably perfunctory, was the first appearance of Mr. Strutt, one of the latest members for Derbyshire, who, having been himself once in the clutches of Greek brigands (one of whom was amongst the recently-executed troop), was able to narrate an interesting story, and so to render his maiden speech telling.

One of the best sights of the recent sittings of the Commons has been the appearance of Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Childers, when the military and naval critics have been badgering them on the score of the unpreparedness of our forces. The cool, nonchalant way in which Mr. Cardwell confesses and avoids, as the lawyers say, is perfect. He sticks to his original statement of the capability of "expansion" of our military department in all its branches; and even when Captain Beaumont, an engineer officer of distinction who has seen service, and who is a supporter of the Government, asserts that we have no sufficient supply of guns, ammunition, shields for fortifications, torpedoes, or field telegraphs, Mr. Cardwell, without moving a muscle, repeats "we are about to expand." As to Mr. Childers, he has some basis for the smiling, mocking way in which he refutes, by stout negation, the harum-scarum assertions of Sir John Hay and Sir James Elphinstone, who speak—the one from the point of view of an Admiral who has been laid up in ordinary against his will, and the other from that of the representative of a dockyard borough where there has been too much Government reduction. The First Lord of the Admiralty answers categorically that he does not want a seaman, a gun, a ship, a rope-yarn, a tank, or anything; and, above all, that the Navy is "well off for soap!"

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Parliament was prorogued on Wednesday afternoon by Royal Commission. Her Majesty's Speech was as follows:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

The state of public business enables me to release you from your attendance in Parliament.

I continue to receive from all foreign Powers assurances of good-will and friendship; but I have witnessed with grief and pain, on domestic as well as public grounds, the recent outbreak of war between two powerful nations, both of them allied with this country.

My best exertions have been used to avert this great calamity.

I shall now direct a constant and anxious attention to the strict observance of the duties and the maintenance of the rights of neutrality.

I have cheerfully assented to the measure, matured by your wisdom, to enlarge the power of the Executive, not only for the discharge of international duties, but for the prevention of acts which, in times of war, might be injurious to the interests of the country.

I shall make every fitting endeavour to check the operation of causes which might lead towards enlarging the area of the present conflict, and to contribute, if opportunity shall be afforded me, to the restoration of an early and honourable peace.

I have tendered to the two belligerent Powers treaties, identical in form, to give additional security to Belgium against the hazards of a war waged upon her frontiers. This treaty has been signed by Count Bernstorff, on the part of the North German Confederation, and the French Ambassador has signified that he has authority to sign the corresponding instrument as soon as his full powers arrive. Other Powers, which were parties to the treaty of 1839, have been invited to accede, if they should think fit, to this engagement.

The shocking murders recently perpetrated in Greece produced a painful impression throughout Europe, and have drawn attention to serious evils existing in that country. My unremitting efforts will be directed to securing the complete and searching character of the inquiry which has been instituted.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

I thank you for the liberal provision which was made by you for the ordinary service of the year, and for the additional supplies of men and money which you have voted in view of the altered state of things on the continent of Europe.

The condition of the revenue gives ground for the hope that it may be able to meet the new charge which has been created without reversing the proper balance of income and expenditure.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

In regard to domestic legislation, I may fitly congratulate you on the close of a Session marked by an assiduous devotion to labours of the utmost national importance.

The temporary Act for the Repression of Agrarian Crime and the Maintenance of Order in Ireland has, up to the present time, answered the purposes for which it was passed.

From the Act for regulating the occupation and ownership of land I anticipate the gradual establishment both of harmonious relations between owners and occupiers of land, and of general confidence in the provisions and administration of the law, and in the just and benevolent intentions of the Legislature.

In consequence of the efforts which have been made in matters of capital moment to remove from the statute book whatever might seem inequitable to Ireland, I trust that the discharge of the first duty of Government in providing for the security of life and property will become more easy; and I shall rely with confidence upon the loyalty and affection of my Irish subjects.

It has given me pleasure to concur with you in the passage of the important law for providing national education in England. I perceive in it a new guarantee for the moral and social well-being of the nation, and for its prosperity and power.

The Naturalisation Act and the Act for the Extradition of Criminals will tend to confirm our friendly relations with foreign Powers.

The Act which regulates enlistment for a shortened term of service in the ranks of the Army will, I trust, tend to increase the efficiency of the force, to promote the welfare of the soldier, and to provide for the nation a reserve of men well trained to arms, and ready, in any case of emergency, to return to the standards.

I bid you farewell for the recess, with the earnest prayer that, when you are again summoned to your duties, I may be enabled to rejoice with you in the re-establishment of peace on the continent of Europe.

Mr. Thornton, the British Minister at Washington, is gazetted a K.C.B.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Abyssinian expedition, after reciting the facts, dates, and circumstances connected with the Abyssinian estimates submitted to Parliament, and some selections from the Ministerial statements on the subject, report that the total net cost of this expedition, so far as the exact fact has been ascertained by the Treasury up to July 1 of the present year, amounted to £1,921,600 spent by the Home Government, £5,578,400 spent in India, £1,300,000 spent in Abyssinia: total, £8,800,000.

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education having offered prizes—viz., one sum of £50, three sums of £40, five sums of £30, ten sums of £20, and twenty sums of £10—to the head masters of the schools of art in the United Kingdom in which the general amount of work, considered with reference to the number of students under instruction, should be found, after the examinations, to be most satisfactory, and having had the results of the recent examinations laid before them, have awarded the above prizes as follow:—J. S. Rawle, Nottingham, £50; Louisa Gann, Bloomsbury, W. H. Tonnes, Sheffield, and J. Sparkes, Lambeth, £40; W. J. Muckley, Manchester, C. D. Hodder, Edinburgh, E. R. Taylor, Lincoln, D. W. Raimbach, Birmingham, and W. C. Way, Newcastle-on-Tyne, £30; John Parker, St. Thomas, Charterhouse, R. Greenlees, Glasgow, W. Smith, Bradford, W. H. Stopford, Halifax, Edwin Lyne, Dublin, G. Stewart, West London, H. Lees, Carlisle, Susan A. Ashworth, Edinburgh, J. P. Bacon, Stoke-on-Trent, and J. C. Thompson, Warrington, £20; W. Smith, Leeds, South Parade, W. L. Casey, St. Martin's, Long-acre, J. Carter, Hanley, J. N. Smith, Bristol, E. Theaker, Burslem, T. Menzies, Aberdeen, R. Cochrane, Norwich, J. Bentley, Birkenhead, J. Anderson, Coventry, W. Smith, Wakefield, J. E. Goepel, Frome, J. P. Bacon, Newcastle-under-Lyne, D. Jones, Dudley, H. Woolmer, Coalbrookdale, A. Macdonald, Oxford, S. Thomas, Sunderland, C. Swinstead, North London, J. S. Doming, Great Yarmouth, S. F. Mills, Spitalfields, and W. Stewart, Paisley, £10.

At the weekly meeting of the board of guardians of the Windsor Union, on Tuesday, attention was called to the case of a lunatic named Abraham Levi, a man of gentlemanly appearance and manners, who, on Saturday afternoon, drove up with a quantity of luggage to the entrance to Windsor Castle, and informed the police and porter that he had been authorised by Mr. Gladstone and the House of Commons to take possession of the castle. He said that her Majesty would never come back to Windsor; that he was going to dismiss all the servants and engage his own domestics; and, as "Dictator," do as he pleased with the castle. On being arrested and taken to the union, the doctor at once pronounced him insane.

FINE ARTS.

THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT.

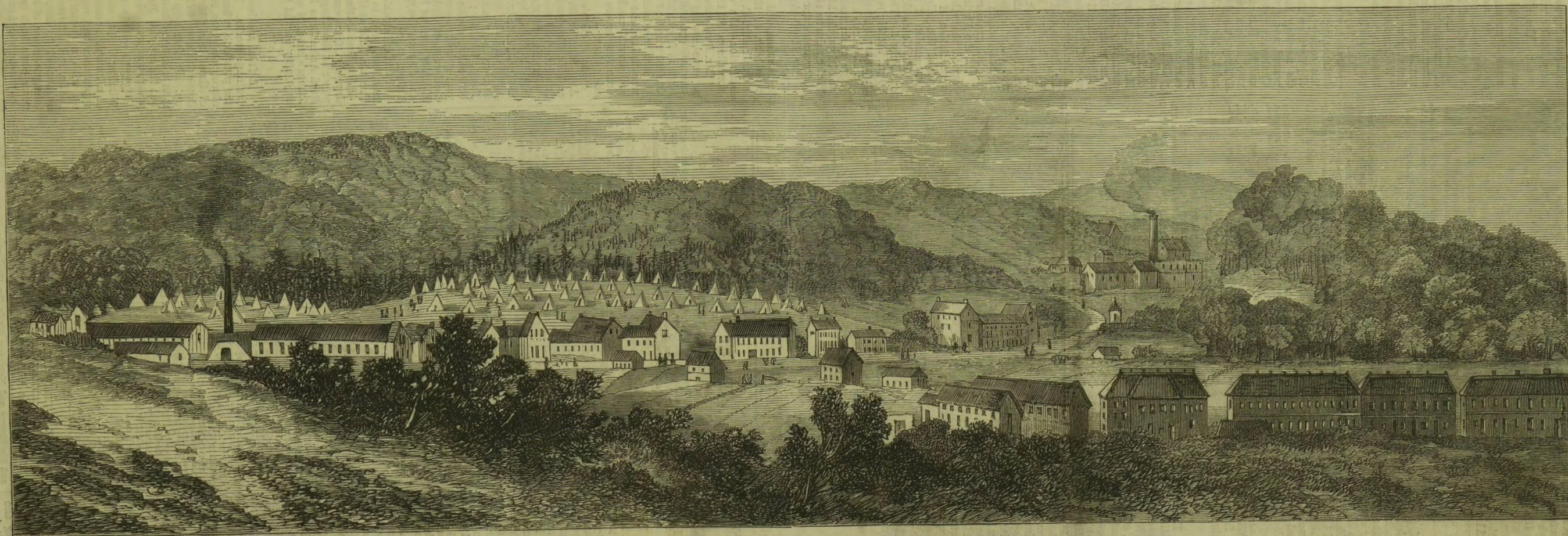
Another scandalous miscarriage in the conduct of a public work has just been brought to light in the case of the Wellington Monument for St. Paul's. Our readers will remember that for some years we have addressed remonstrances against the delay in the execution of this monument to the sculptor, Mr. A. Stevens, the "consulting and certifying architect" to the cathedral, Mr. Penrose, and to successive Governments, for not insisting on receiving the explanation which has at length been obtained.

The whole history of this monument is another striking illustration of "How not to do it." The great Duke died in 1852, and a grateful nation voted through Parliament the sum of £20,000 for a splendid monument to his memory. It was not, however, till 1858 that the monument was actually commissioned. Meanwhile four of our leading sculptors were invited to prepare competitive models; but of these, for reasons easily to be divined, only two—Messrs. Foley and Baily—responded to the invitation. The models of these eminent

sculptors were, however, deemed unsatisfactory, not, we believe, on account of inherent defects, but because the artists had received imperfect instructions. Both sculptors then proposed to modify their models in accordance with the views of Government; but this was denied them, and eventually £50 apiece was given them as an adequate remuneration for all the trouble and expense they had been put to! An unlimited competition was then invited—from which, as might be expected, all the best men held aloof. The result was that eighty-three designs of a commonplace character were sent in, not one of which was recommended by the judges for adoption. The First Commissioner of that date, Lord John Manners, then selected the model not of the first, but the sixth, artist on the prize-list—the model of a Mr. A. Stevens, a young and untried sculptor, of whose ability to carve and realise his design the world was totally ignorant. His model—a dome and canopy, with horse and rider on the top, after the fashion of the Marble Arch—was condemned by competent judges as wrong in principle and unsuited to a cathedral, whether to be erected under an arch of the north

aisle, as at first proposed, or in the Consistory Court, the site finally, selected. Nevertheless, Mr. Stevens was commissioned to execute his model, on the ground that he had shown himself to be "a man of genius," and because Mr. Penrose had strongly urged his appointment. The conditions on which the commission was given were that Mr. Stevens should erect a full-size model of his monument in the Consistory Court for approval; that the monument, including the cost of the model, should be completed for £14,000; and that Mr. Penrose should superintend the work, and certify from time to time the money to be paid to the sculptor on account. The first important condition has been evaded, for the model has never left the sculptor's private studio; notwithstanding, Mr. Stevens has, between 1858 and 1869, received in successive payments, on the certificate of Mr. Penrose that "very satisfactory progress had been made," no less than £13,006 out of the £14,000 stipulated for the completed monument. At length the Board of Works, taking the step which it should have taken years ago, resolved to ascertain the actual condition of the monument. The result of the inquiry is embodied in the following passage from its report:—"The full-sized model of the

general design has been completed and is now in Mr. Stevens's studio. The architectural portion of the monument, which is in marble, is in part prepared and fixed in the cathedral; but to complete this portion of the whole design it is estimated that a further expenditure of £2500 will be required. The purely sculptor's work—consisting of the sarcophagus, the recumbent figure, the subordinate groups, trophies, and the crowning feature on the top, all of which are intended to be of bronze metal—is not yet commenced, except only some of the requisite modelling. The estimated expenditure for the bronze castings and for fixing them is £10,000. Much, however, remains to be done in preparing the models and moulds for casting, which must be the work of a sculptor, and therefore provision must be made for the personal services of any sculptor who may be employed to complete the work, and we (the reporting officers of the Board of Works) think that £2500 should be provided for that purpose." Upon this disclosure, Mr. Ayrton at once "put an end to the employment of Mr. Penrose as consulting and certifying architect," with an intimation that an inquiry will be made into the exact nature of that gentleman's liabilities in consequence of



THE WAR: ST. INGBERT, THE POSITION HELD BY THE PRUSSIANS AFTER THE FRENCH CAPTURE OF SAARBRUCK.

the certificates he has given; and Mr. Stevens's contract was also determined; but Mr. Ayrton is prepared to recommend the Lords of the Treasury to take "a lenient view of the liabilities" the sculptor has incurred, provided he will afford all the facilities in his power to remedy the injury the public has sustained.

The questions arise, however, as to whether Mr. Stevens will have any power to mitigate the consequences of his failure; whether any sculptor of position and capacity will undertake, or could satisfactorily carry out, another man's ideas, even supposing them worthy of achievement; and whether, therefore, the large sum already spent, and the eighteen years of waiting, have not been entirely wasted? In justice to Mr. Stevens, we must draw attention to the fact that the sum estimated by the Board of Works as required for the completion of his monument exceeds by £1000 the whole amount originally contracted for. It is clear, therefore, that the original contract was to a considerable amount insufficient. Yet if we allow £5000 as, in all probability, a very liberal rate of payment for the modelling and architectural work actually executed, there will still remain upwards of £8000 to be accounted for. Nor, according to Mr. Penrose's own showing, is there any justification of the twelve years' delay; for, while Mr. Stevens was receiving public money so much, as it appears,

in excess of the proportion due to him, why was he, as Mr. Penrose represents, "forced to undertake other commissions"? Mr. Stevens neglected the national monument to our greatest warrior to execute, it is said, a number of petty designs for manufacturers; and Mr. Penrose himself commissioned the sculptor to design the cartoon for the forcible-feeble figure of an Evangelist which has been executed in mosaic in one of the pendentives under the drum of the dome of St. Paul's. Altogether, the fate of the Wellington monument furnishes a cruel commentary on the ignorant, inefficient, wasteful, and irresponsible manner in which so many public works are initiated and conducted in this country.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.

The pictures and drawings selected by prizeholders of the Art-Union of London in the current year are now on view at the gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours. This exhibition presents the interest of affording a criterion of popular taste. The distribution of the prizes indiscriminately among the guinea subscribers, of course, leads to the selection of pictures by many persons who, without the agency of this well-managed society, would never furnish any evidence as to their connoisseurship. We cannot say

that the data thus afforded are particularly encouraging. Too often showy colouring and flashy execution have been preferred to more sober and solid excellence. Some improvement is nevertheless perceptible. This is especially apparent in the choice of a few works of serious and historic character, such as "The Vestal," by Mr. Eyre Crowe, and Mr. Tourrier's vividly realistic picture of "Henry II. and Diana of Poitiers Witnessing the Execution of a Protestant"—two of the principal prizes, both from the Royal Academy. From the same exhibition were also selected a brilliant landscape, with figures, by Mr. C. J. Lewis, a spirited cattle-piece by Mr. Garland, and a well-coloured landscape by Mr. R. Harwood. It is worthy of note that a comparatively large proportion of the prizes, and those of good quality, were chosen from the spring exhibition of the New British Institution. The exhibition at 39, Old Bond-street, undoubtedly attained a higher average of merit than any other of the minor exhibitions; and the proof of this is the superiority which the works selected from that gallery here maintain. Mr. Wallis's exquisite "Blue Bells;" Mr. S. Hodge's broad and effective view of the "Jungfrau from the Road to Mürren;" Mr. Docharty's admirable "Glen Etive, near Glencoe;" Mr. Patten's "Girl and Thrush" (which we engraved); Mr. V. Ball's "Not Enough;" Mr. Selous's "Ophelia;" and other

creditable pictures, were all selected from that exhibition. The pictures from the Society of British Artists which we marked for commendation are landscapes by Messrs. S. R. Percy, A. W. Williams, J. Syer, and T. Pyne, with a few others. Among the water-colour drawings are a charming bit of child-life, by Mr. Hayllar; and good examples of E. Richardson, S. Walters, J. Fahey, W. Callow, J. Mole, E. A. Goodall, T. S. Robins, &c.

Nearly two thousand years seem to be almost obliterated as we look at the wonderful reproduction of ancient Pompeii which has been provided for visitors to the Crystal Palace by the ingenuity and patience of an Italian artist, named Signor Luzzati. By means of "photosculpture"—i.e., an arrangement of photography and glasses—the temples, fora, theatres, houses, villas, baths, all that the extensive modern excavations have uncovered of the ancient city, are brought before the eye with marvellous and almost illusive verisimilitude. There are besides a number of views showing conjectural restorations, respecting which, of course, opinions may differ; together with scenes of Pompeian life, an eruption of Vesuvius, suggesting the manner in which the city was buried, a panorama of the city, and models in relief of some of the houses.